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ZA RUBEZHOM VIEWS STOCKHOLM CDE REOPENING

PM101321 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 19, 4-10 May 84 (Signed to Press 3 May 84) p 6

[Article by N. Yuryev: "Opportunities Exist for Mutually Acceptable Accords"]

[Text] The second session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will begin work in Stockholm 8 May. The actual convening of the Stockholm conference under the conditions of an aggravated international situation is a manifestation of a sensible principle in international relations and is evidence that no one today can ignore the peoples' desire for detente, peace, and cooperation. In defining the conference's significance in the present situation, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted: "The roots of detente are deep. One piece of evidence of this is the convening of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe."

At the same time something else must also be said. The deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapon systems has begun in West Europe, which has sharply altered the situation and increased tension. This step is in flagrant contradiction with the Stockholm conference's task. The public of Europe, and not only Europe, is also put on its guard by the fact that the United States and its allies have hastened to put forward proposals in Stockholm that can only be described as a continuation of their policy from a position of strength and as an attempt to back up the NATO strategists' aggressive aims by diplomatic means.

The NATO countries' proposals reduce the entire problem of confidence-building and security to the attainment of so-called "transparency" in the structures and activity of armed forces in Europe. At the same time they fail to provide for the limitation of military activity or the extension of confidence-building measures to the air and naval forces, and they do not consider the nuclear factor.

The "transparency" concept at the basis of the NATO proposals "package" is not new. It emerged during the cold war. You only have to recall the well-known U.S. "Open Sky" plan (plan "Otkrytogo Neba") proposed in 1955. This concept is now being advanced in a more "sophisticated" version than the "open sky" plan, entirely excluding U.S. territory. Surely this cannot be serious? Surely this approach fails to accord with the principle of equality and nondetriment to the security of either side?

The legitimate question arises: Is there not a link between the deployment of the new first-strike U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe and the promotion of the "transparency" concept to make it easier to determine the targets for the Pershing II and cruise missiles? The supporters of the "transparency" concept are obviously seeking to discuss at the conference "confidence-building measures" that are totally unconnected with the true objectives of reducing the danger of war in Europe.

Moreover, in foisting on the conference discussions on greater "transparency," the authors of these projects are deliberately camouflaging the main reasons for the growth of distrust, and the measures proposed essentially imply the continuation of the arms race.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries believe that the participants in the Stockholm conference should agree on specific steps aimed, as the mandate agreed at the Madrid meeting states, at "implementing and expressing the states' undertaking to refrain from the use or threat of force in relations with each other" and at "reducing military confrontation in Europe."

It is essential to effect a turn toward serious, honest dialogue, not in words but in deeds, toward the adoption of reliable measures to divert the nuclear threat from mankind. Large-scale, practical steps are needed, compatible with the scale of the threat to peace that now exists.

This approach by the socialist countries to confidence-building and security in Europe was incorporated in the package of proposals submitted in the speeches by A.A. Gromyko and the other fraternal countries' foreign ministers at the conference. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact socialist countries focused the conference's attention on major, large-scale initiatives -- such as an undertaking by all nuclear states taking part in the conference to renounce first use of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The implementation of these proposals would be of decisive importance for restoring trust on an all-European scale.

Indeed, now confidence would be strengthened if the states taking part in the conference and possessing nuclear weapons were to undertake to renounce first use of these weapons.

In January 1983 the Warsaw Pact states put forward a proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace. Under present conditions this proposal of the socialist countries is becoming increasingly topical. That is why they suggested in Stockholm that such a treaty be concluded between the states taking part in the conference irrespective of whether they belong to military alliances or are neutral or nonaligned -- which fully accords with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and the Stockholm conference mandate. this proposal is not a repetition of the principle of the non-use of force as expressed in the UN Charter or the Helsinki Final Act, but a development and specific expression of it. It is a case of states' reciprocal commitment not to make first use of nuclear or conventional arms against each other -- in other words, not to use armed force at all. The proposed treaty should also contain undertakings by its signatories to act in a spirit of goodwill, in the direction of the halting of the arms race and of disarmament, the easing of military confrontation, and the creation of trust and the development of cooperation.

The reduction of military budgets, primarily those of states with the biggest military potential, and Europe's liberation from chemical weapons and the nondeployment of these weapons where there are none at present would also accord with the aims of confidence-building.

A number of European states advocate creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe. This question is directly linked with the task of reducing military confrontation in Europe and with confidence-building actions. The conference would be acting correctly by paying serious attention to it.

At the same time the socialist countries are prepared to set about elaborating more important, wider-ranging additional confidence-building measures and measures for security in the military field of a notification and restriction nature. In particular, it would be possible to agree on the further development of the question of prior notification of large-scale military exercises and of prior notification of large-scale armed forces movements and transfers; of large-scale air and naval exercises in the sea and ocean region and airspace adjacent to Europe; and of the restriction of the scale of major military exercises to a specific number of troops taking part.

The recent Soviet-Italian talks in Moscow particularly stressed the great importance which the sides attach to the Stockholm conference.

They express themselves, as the joint Soviet-Italian statement records, "in favor of achieving important accords at the conference promoting the consolidation of security and trust in Europe politically and militarily."

The Stockholm conference provides broad opportunities for the states to display good-will in the interests of creating a climate of trust in Europe and preserving and strengthening peace.

BULGARIAN, POLISH DELEGATES PRAISE USSR STAND

LD121432 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Stockholm May 12 TASS -- The Conference on the Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which is under way here continues to discuss the proposals of the Soviet Union contained in the document which was submitted for the consideration of participants in the Stockholm conference on May 8. Representatives of various countries point out the importance and timeliness of this step and stress that it would promote the fruitful work of the conference.

The heads of the Hungarian and Polish delegations who spoke at the conference pointed out that the peoples of the European countries expected from the Stockholm forum the results which would bring about the improvement of the political climate in Europe, the consolidation of confidence and security on the continent, which were seriously undermined by the deployment of new American nuclear missiles started in a number of West European countries.

The head of the Hungarian delegation, Ambassador Istvan Varga drew the attention of the participants in the conference to another major initiative of the socialist community -- the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO member states concerning the signing of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining the relations of peace.

This major step is to promote the lessening of international tension and the consolidation of international peace and security. The Warsaw Treaty member countries are ready to continue the exchange of views concerning their proposal at the Stockholm conference, as well as to do it on a bilateral basis with all the parties concerned, the Hungarian representative stressed.

The head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski highly appreciated the Soviet document and expressed the hope that it would not only promote the constructive development of the conference, but also would be a contribution to the working out of agreements at the Stockholm conference, which Poland would promote in every way. The Polish representative stressed in conclusion the importance of holding concrete talks which would ensure on an equal basis the examining both of political and military-technical confidence and security-building measures.

ISRAELYAN DETAILS GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD111046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Delegations from 40 countries took part in the 3-month spring session of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva's Palais des Nations. We are going over to Geneva. The results of the session are commented on by Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation at the conference:

[Begin Israelyan recording] The Disarmament Conference took place in an atmosphere of acute political struggle between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries on the one hand, and the United States and its NATO allies on the other. As a rule the non-aligned countries went hand-in-hand with the countries of the socialist community on the overwhelming majority of questions of fundamental significance. Therefore, there is every reason to assert that the NATO countries, particularly the United States, found themselves in isolation. On a number of questions, questions of primary importance like the prevention of nuclear war, the banning of nuclear weapons tests, and the prevention of an arms race in space, the Soviet delegation continued to follow consistently the line of our party and state aimed at preventing nuclear war and holding constructive and businesslike talks on all questions of the agenda.

But the large-scale initiatives which dominated the entire session of the Disarmament Conference were the most important thing. I have in mind first and foremost the speech by Comrade Chernenko on 2 March this year and his answers to questions from PRAVDA on 9 April. Copies of these pronouncements by Comrade Chernenko were circulated as conference working documents. They aroused immense interest. The reaction to our initiatives on such questions as the outlawing of chemical weapons was also positive. We, the Soviet delegation, put forward an initiative proposing that the implementation of an agreement on the banning of chemical weapons should be effectively verified and that the verification should cover the entire process of destroying chemical weapons, from beginning to end.

We confirmed our great interest in the problem of complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests. Let us be frank. This is a priority question. Both the non-aligned countries and, of course, the socialist countries, which have been campaigning for a test ban for many years now, have enormous interest in it.

At the 38th General Assembly session the Soviet Union submitted a draft treaty outlawing the use of force in space and force directed from space toward earth. The Soviet delegation to the conference circulated this document. The document aroused immense interest. Nevertheless, the United States wrecked the chance of holding practical talks on the acute question of preventing an arms race in space. We, of course, do not intend to reconcile ourselves to this, and neither do other delegations.

I shall make a few general points about the line taken by U.S. diplomacy at the Disarmament Conference. Naturally it corresponds to the line being taken by the U.S. Administration. There is more than enough rhetoric, promises and vows about being interested in holding talks. But when it comes to taking action, the Americans are obstructive. Take chemical weapons. Our listeners probably know that in Janaury this year U.S. Secretary of State Shultz advertized the U.S. intention to submit a draft treaty to the Disarmament Conference on comprehensive ban on chemical weapons. An enormous fuss was made about this, but on closer examination this rhetoric turned out to be completely empty. And I would say that the draft itself could put the talks back many years. Nevertheless this will not stop us, our friends or the overwhelming majority of states -- who really are interested in banning these, one must say it, terrible mass-annihilation weapons -- from continuing their endeavors to secure the elimination of these weapons from the arsenals of states.

The U.S. Administration has been taking an obstructive line at all talks for many years now. Therefore, it would probably be a mistake to expect that the situation will fundamentally change within a few weeks. But, on the other hand, it would be dangerous to lapse into pessimism. Therefore, although the work that lies ahead is not simple, we are ready for it. We will continue to uphold the line of our party and our state in the future, at the forthcoming summer session of the Disarmament Conference. [end recording]

KALYAGIN ON PACT NON-USE OF FORCE PROPOSAL

LD122059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] We have just marked the 39th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism, the triumphant conclusion of World War II. This date reminds us that for 39 years now the peoples of Europe have been living in peaceful conditions. Security on the European Continent is of particular significance for the fate of the planet: It is precisely here that the direct confrontation of the armed forces of the West and the socialist community takes place, it is here that the largest number of nuclear warheads is concentrated.

Military conflict in Europe could be the beginning of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe. The USSR and the other socialist countries are thus paying unremitting attention to the preservation of stable peace, the continuation and strengthening of the detente [razryadka] in the region. The new appeal by the states participating in the Warsaw Pact is aimed at achieving these ends. They are proposing to the NATO members that they should not use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other first, and therefore not use military force against each other at all. Someone in the West hastened to state that there is nothing new in this proposal, that it had been proposed earlier. But the socialist countries' initiative is none the worse, no less topical, for that -- on the contrary, now, when the situation in Europe has deteriorated as a result of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles, the importance of the appeal which was made has increased.

The bilateral consultations held recently with many West European countries have promoted a better understanding of the proposal by participants in the Warsaw Pact. During the exchanges of views various ideas were expressed testifying to the need to deepen dialogue. The time has come to examine the draft that has been put forward and to hold consultations on a multilateral basis. A number of foreign observers noted in particular that the initiative by the Warsaw Pact states coincided with the beginning of the second session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They are pointing out that it would be possible to begin discussion of the proposal, which has been made at the Stockholm meeting itself.

The importance of the proposal lies in the fact that it is not restricted on a bloc basis -- all other interested European states could take part in the agreement. It would seem to be possible that provision could be made in the treaty for a pledge on the non-use of force against third countries, including the nonaligned or neutral countries. Its approval would be a major step in the interests of European and general security. To sum up, it is now up to the West. It is time to begin getting rid of the obstacles on the path to peace set up by the United States and certain of its allies.

KOZYAKOV: U.S. NOT PREPARED TO BACK PROPOSAL

LD110932 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The Soviet Union and its allies have just put forward a new proposal to promote peace in Europe and throughout the world. The socialist nations have offered to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintaining relations of peace.

In their message to the NATO countries they call for a new step toward working out the treaty -- that is, to get down to consultations on a mutilateral footing. The socialist countries are also prepared to continue to exchange views on their proposals at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. In his weekly comment, our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses the attitude of the Reagan Administration to this new peace initiative:

Now, what is the meaning of the Warsaw Treaty countries' proposal? The countries offer to the North Atlantic alliance member-states to assume on a mutual basis and in the form of a treaty of commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons, and consequently not to be the first to use against each other military force at all. Needless to say that such a treaty, if concluded, would strengthen confidence among the nations. It would help to solve the problems of reducing arms and preventing the danger of a surprise attack.

When the proposal was first advanced in January 1983 the White House stated it would carefully examine the initiative. Sixteen months have passed since then, and there is still no positive response. On the other hand, intensive preparations for a nuclear war are in full swing in Western Europe. The Reagan administration has started deploying new American first-strike missiles in Britain, Federal Germany, and Italy, and thus it has blown up the Geneva talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons.

Now American officials resort to the same propaganda maneuver. The United States mission to NATO in Brussels stated that the United States would carefully examine the Warsaw Treaty countries' proposal. And as it was before, the examination is accompanied with an unprecedented American military buildup.

It has become a practice nowadays that the White House is trying to disguise its extremely dangerous militaristic program with so-called new American proposals on disarmament. They are aimed at creating the impression that the President is seeking arms control, but in fact his new proposals block negotiations and make understandings even more difficult. This is true of the talks on banning chemical weapons and of the talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe, and this is also true of the Stockholm conference.

President Reagan's new approach toward European security provides for the creation of a mechanism for collecting information on the socialist countries' armed forces. So, the situation is absolutely clear. The United States Administration is not prepared to back the Warsaw Treaty countries' initiative and pledge not to be first to use nuclear or conventional weapons. Instead, the administration concentrates on deploying first-strike weapons in Europe, and in addition to that, it tries to obtain new ways of getting data on the defense of the Soviet Union and its allies.

Such an approach of the White House to the problems of peace and security in Europe is both unrealistic and dangerous.

USSR NOC HEAD CALLS WITHDRAWAL DECISION 'FINAL'

LD140947 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0700 GMT 14 May 84

[Soviet National Olympic Committee press conference in Moscow chaired by Valentin Mikhaylovich Kamenev, deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry Press Department, with participation of Marat Gramov, head of the USSR National Olympic Committee -- live]

[Text] [Kamenev] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen! Permit me to introduce the members of the Soviet National Olympic Committee [NOC] taking part in today's press conference:

Gramov, Marat Vladimirovich, chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and the USSR National Olympic Committee;

Kolesov, Anatoliy Ivanovich, deputy chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, merited master of sport, Olympic free wrestling champion, member of the USSR NOC;

Sereda, Aleksandr Petrovich, first deputy chairman of the USSR NOC;

Smirnov, Vitaliy Georgiyevich, chairman of the RSFSR Sports Committee, member of the International Olympic Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR NOC;

Gavrilin, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich, chairman of the Federation of Sports Correspondents of the USSR, member of the USSR NOC;

Pisarenko, Anatoliy Grigoryevich, merited master of sport, thrice world champion, four times European champion, world record holder in weightlifting;

[Vardanyan, Yurik) merited master of sport, Olympic champion, six times world champion, five times European champion, world record holder [no sport given];

Myshkin, Anatoliy Dimitriyevich, merited master of sport, Olympic bronze medallist, Europan and world champion [no sport given].

The floor is given to Marat Vladimirovich Gramov.

[Gramov] Dear comrades! Esteemed ladies and gentlemen! On 8 May, a plenum of the USSR NOC, with the participation of the leaders of all 29 all-union federations for Olympic forms of sport, unanimously reached a decision on the impossibility of Soviet athletes taking part in the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Let me say frankly that it was not easy for us to make this decision. Our athletes have been actively preparing to perform in the Olympic arenas and we reckoned, not without foundation, on having another success in Los Angles. But nevertheless, the Soviet NOC was unable to make any other decision. The American authorities, repeatedly breaking the Olympic Charter, fanning anti-Sovietism, and conniving with various reactionary and extremist groups, had put Soviet athletes -- particularly in matters of security -- in extremely complex and blatantly unequal conditions compared with the other teams and had in effect deprived us of the possibility of performing in Los Angeles.

The facts encountered in all the preceding years before these games by the USSR NOC and the Olympic organizations of other countries and aroused great doubts, particularly recently, about the possibility of the latest Olympics being held successfully in Los Angeles as a festival of peace and friendship of the peoples of our entire world.

These facts showed that the American side was ignoring most important provisions and rules of the Olympic Charter and the traditions of the Olympic movement, and that the U.S. Administration was breaching the guarantees and obligations given to the International Olympic Committee [IOC].

In the 6 years of the preparations for the Olympiad, in Los Angeles, the IOC, the International sports federations, and the national Olympic committees have had to solve more problems than at any other games.

Our country's NOC actively strove to overcome the difficulties and worked to eliminate them. In 1979, we established close contact with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee [LAOOC] and in spite of the boycott by the United States of America of the Moscow Olympiad, we provided the officials of the LAOOC with everything necessary for them to learn in detail of the experience of the organization and holding of the games in Moscow. At the same time, even then, serious concern was aroused by the attitude of the U.S. Government toward the games in Los Angeles.

Lord Killanin, who headed the IOC at that time, spoke as follows about the attitude of the official U.S. authorities toward the Olympiad and the Olympic movement, In effect, they have declared, says Killanin, that they will hold the games as they think fit and that no particular attention will be paid to the rules of the IOC, its traditions, or its protocol. Killanin goes on to say: I became more and more convinced of how ignorant the White House is about Olympic problems. This is the assessment of the approach of the American authorities to the Olympic problems from the honorable president of the IOC.

In accordance with the Olympic Charter, the organizers of forthcoming games must give appropriate governmental guarantees to the IOC among other obligations. In spite of numerous reminders and requests from the IOC and, finally, demands, these guarantees were only given in the most general terms and not until 4 years after the right to hold the games had been awarded to Los Angeles. However, as the further course of events showed, having given the guarantees, the U.S. Administration had no intention whatever of fulfilling them. The USSR NOC drew attention to this as long ago as 1982, in its letter to the IOC. The IOC Executive Committee at that time recognized the justice of the matters we raised. In January 1983, at the general assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees, the participants sharply criticized the unsatisfactory fulfillment of the rules of the Olympic Charter and passed a special document: a declaration on the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles. However, many of the points in this important document which, incidentally, was then unanimously adopted by all National Olympic Committees, remain unimplemented by the U.S. side to this day.

In the meantime, the atmosphere surrounding the Los Angeles games has not improved. On the contrary, it has deteriorated. The primary reason for all the complications has been the marked intensification of anti-Sovietism in the policy of the U.S. Administration which has resolved to exploit the Olympic movement and the Olympic ideals for purposes of gain in its election campaign.

A month ago, we undertook another attempt to change the situation. In our statement of 10 April appealing to the IOC to consider the question of the atmosphere that has been established surrounding the Los Angeles games, we adduced convincing instances of crude violations by the U.S. side of the rules and clauses of the Olympic Charter. We showed how the games' organizers and the U.S. authorities are trampling upon the most important principles of the Olympic movement and the elementary rules of hospitality.

The USSR NOC emphasized here that the stepping up of anti-Soviet hysteria as the opening of the Olympic Games approached evoked particular disquiet among us, among all the Soviet people.

With the clear connivance of the authorities, reactionary forces have unleashed a real crusade against the participation of USSR athletes and those of other socialist countries in the Olympic contests in Los Angeles.

On an anti-Soviet, antisocialist basis, an association of various extremist, emigrant, terrorist, and other groupings has been formed. Provocations are being prepared. Threats of physical violence against our athletes are being made. As confirmation, I shall cite a few quotations from American papers, whose correspondents may very well be present even in this hall:

THE WASHINGTON POST: An extremely intense anti-Soviet climate will exist in Los Angeles.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES: The leaders of the "Ban the Soviets" coalition have received a letter from Michael Deaver, a highly-placed White House official, assuring them that the administration is in sympathy with the actions of the "Ban the Soviets" coalition.

After this, the head of this coalition, Bolziger, declared that acts of violence against Soviet athletes and supporters could be ruled out. Here is THE NEW YORK TIMES: A team of specialists who speak Russian has been set up to work on defectors during the Olympics. DPA from Los Angeles: At a meeting in Los Angeles on 18 April, the representatives of 14 anti-Soviet organizations adopted a program of action for the duration of the Olympic Games. A spokesman for the "Ban the Soviets" coalition declared: We will make the participation of the Russians at Los Angeles as unpleasant for them as possible. By all accounts, the journalists on these American newspapers and the West German agency are not poorly acquainted with the situation in Los Angeles.

Spy mania, which over the last few months has acquired an Olympic slant, has also assumed broad dimensions in the United States. FBI chief Webster declared that the FBI will devote special attention to the search for spies among the members of the teams of the socialist countries. He went on: 150 FBI employees will be engaged on surveillance of Soviet agents. The newspaper PARADE from New York added to the words of the FBI chief: If terrorists arrive in Los Angeles, then without a doubt it will be on Aeroflot aircraft. This is what a CBS correspondent reported: According to our information -- and I quote -- terrorist units have been prepared in the Soviet Union to destroy cruise missile and aircraft bases, and so on. These units include Soviet Olympic athletes. Imagine the picture: the terrorists, quote, unquote, Salnikov and (Bubka), with the assistance of women's world high-jump champion Bykova and the gymnast Bicherova, instead of competing in events, instead of establishing world records, preparing the acts of sabotage against cruise missiles in California!

Let us return to the USSR NOC statement of 10 April. The IOC Executive Committee, at a special session in Lausanne on 24 April in which LAOOC President Ueberroth took part, examined our statement and recognized the demands by the Soviet NOC as legitimate. This was recorded in the corresponding communique. In turn, the LAOOC pledged to remove the obstacles in the path of altering the situation over the games in Los Angeles, these obstacles having been put in our way by the organizers of the games. Briefly speaking, both the IOC and LAOOC recognized our deamnds as wellfounded and just. I shall say frankly that until very recently, the Soviet NOC had hoped that the U.S. Administration would heed the voice of the IOC and the voice of the international sports community, and that it would alter its stance first and foremost toward the chief question: ensuring the security of those taking part in the games and creating normal conditions for their stay in Los Angeles, as is required by the Olympic Charter. However, on 27 April a representative of the U.S. State Department asked an official from the USSR Embassy in Washington to come and see him, and he made a statement addressed to the USSR NOC.

He categorically denied all the violations of the rules of the Olympic Charter being made by the U.S. authorities, and the legitimate demands by the USSR NOC to the organizers of the games which were put forward at the Lausanne session and recognized both by the IOC and LAOOC President Ueberroth as just, were called by this State Department representative false accusations.

Furthermore, strange to say, the State Department spokesman placed the entire responsibility for the activization of all sorts of extremist and terrorist organizations set up in the United States upon the Soviet Union.

This State Department statement reiterated that the LAOOC is a private organization and has neither the powers nor the competence to resolve matters or take on obligations connected with the holding of the Olympic Games.

Such was the answer to our joint efforts, the tripartite agreement adopted in Lausanne. After this, it became evident that given such a stance on the part of the U.S. Administration, the actions being taken by us were futile. So in the final analysis, the main and principal question, that of the security of Soviet athletes in Los Angeles, in fact remained unresolved.

The fact that the United States security services planted representatives of terrorist and extremist organizations into all the services of the LAOOC and the Olympic Games represents a great danger for us. Methods have been worked out for kidnapping Soviet people, convincing them not to return to their motherland, and using special means of influencing them, including psychotropic preparations which destroy the nervous system.

Refusing to resolve the questions posed by the USSR NOC, the U.S. State Department at the same time in fact disavowed the Los Angeles Olympics Committee, and treated the opinion of the IOC with scorn.

Incidentally, I will note that Hughes, another spokesman of the Sate Department, stated that the U.S. Administration could not control the point of view of groups like those included in the "Ban the Soviets" coalition. We have come across intrigues by various subversive elements and provocateurs directed by the U.S. special services at Olympiads before. But never before have the anti-Soviet campaigns taken on such an unbridled character -- threatening not only the calm and health but the very life of athletes -- as that being prepared in Los Angeles.

Incidentally, the anti-Soviet campaign is not limited to the Olympic theme alone in the United States at the moment. Provocations against the USSR's permanent mission at the UN are organized and hooliganistic actions against individual Soviet citizens are permitted, so the Olympics problem falls into the general context of President Reagan's anti-Soviet policy.

It is understandable that all this evokes a feeling of profound anxiety not only among Soviet athletes but among the whole Soviet public. The NOC and the mass media have received tens of thousands of letters in which Soviet people justly point out the discriminatory measures by the U.S. authorities and the creation by the latter of an atmosphere in Los Angeles which is intolerable for Soviet athletes, and in which they decisively come out against sending a sports delegation to the 23rd Olympic Games in this situation.

The same unanimous opinion was voiced by the participants in the USSR NOC plenum held on 8 May -- famous athletes, champions of the Olympic Games, coaches, leaders of the federations, scientists, physicians, and journalists.

Right after the publication of our statement of 8 May, reports appeared that the U.S. President had given guarantees of safety. But what does this change?

The anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaign is not dying down but on the contrary, not without the help of the American authorities, it is being inflamed. Terroristic and extremist groups are boasting of their scope. That same Balsiger expressed regret that the decision of the Soviet NOC had taken his coalition by surprise. As he declares, the plans for mounting a noisy anti-Soviet witch hunt, during which it was planned to distribute 500,000 leaflets, brochures, thousands of badges with the caption "Kill a Russian," were thwarted.

The subsequent events in the United States only confirm the correctness of the decision of the USSR NOC. Certain Western information media call our decision a boycott. This is radically untrue. In no way have we violated the Olympic Charter. Every national Olympic committee, depending upon the prevailing situation, has the right to decide whether to take part in the games or not. We refused to take part and set forth the motives for our refusal. As for a boycott of the Olympiad, which former U.S. President Carter called for, and which was supported by the current President -- well, this included a demand to transfer the games from the Soviet Union or cancel the Olympic Games altogether. It envisaged political pressure on the governments of a number of countries, a whole set of economic sanctions aimed at wrecking the organization of the Moscow games, banning television from putting out broadcasts, banning firms who had been given contracts from supplying equipment and so on. That is what the United States' boycott amounted to. We are not calling on anyone to refuse to participate in the games. Our enterprises which have contracts with the LAOOC will fulfill their commitments.

It is the reactionary circles in the United States who are to blame for the fact that Soviet athletes will not participate in the Los Angeles games. The absence of security, the whipping up of anti-Sovietism, the policy of constant complications with regard to the USSR's athletes -- these are the real factors on which the decision of USSR NOC is based.

We stress once again our loyalty to the principles and aims of Olympism, our willingness and readiness to develop further cooperation with the IOC and with all other international organizations. Soviet athletes and the USSR's NOC have always been and always will be loyal to the ideals of the Olympic movement. Thank you for your attention.

[Kamenev] Many thanks, Marat Vladimirovich.

Many questions have come in: REUTER; Kuwait's KUNA; DPA of the FRG; Fuji, the Japanese television company. They ask whether there is a chance that the USSR NOC will change its decision. Marat Vladimirovich, please.

[Gramov] In my speech, I have said that in its discussion of the question of the possibility of the participation of Soviet athletes in the Olympic Games, the NOC carefully analyzed the situation which had arisen around the games. Only then, when it was clear to all of us that in the United States the White House's political ambitions were being placed above the interests of the Olympic movement, that it was useless to expect from the Reagan administration and the State Department any radical change on creating an atmosphere of a festival of peace and friendship and ensurance of the athletes' security at the games; we were forced to make the decision not to send a USSR sports delegation to Los Angeles.

This decision of ours is final.

[Kamenev] Many thanks.

[(Smiryagin)] My name is (Smiryagin), Central Television. Is the nonparticipation of the Soviet athletes in the Olympic games in Los Angeles an indicator of the Soviet Union's attitude toward U.S. Administration policy?

[Gramov] You know that in recent years the United States of America has curtailed in practice relations with the Soviet Union in the political, economic, and scientific spheres. At the moment, there is no agreement between our countries on cultural links. What is more, Aeroflot flights to New York and to other U.S. cities have been banned. Until recently, sports alone remained, I would say, as a kind of oasis in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. But, as we all see now, the U.S. Administration has prepared a sad fate for it. As for the NOC of the Soviet Union and our athletes, we supported and will continue to support close contacts and the expansion of our contacts in the sphere of sports.

[Kamenev] Thanks very much, please pass the microphone to Mike Davidow.

[Davidow, in English with superimposed Russian translation] Mike Davidow, DAILY WORLD, USA. THE NEW YORK TIMES -- and this is typical of other newspapers -- writes that revenge is the chief motive of the Soviet NOC in this decision, revenge for the fact that the United States boycotted the 1980 Olympics, when the Soviet Union suffered greatly from that boycott and that this decision has been made to even the score. That is one comment. Another thing that the press says is that the Soviet side is afraid that the Soviet athletes coming to Los Angeles will be attracted by the bright lights of the city and, as the press puts it: How on earth are they going to go back to their collective farms after Hollywood? Could you comment on these statements, please? Another question: Taking the current situation into account, what proposals does the Soviet NOC have for preventing a repetition of the choice of such a venue?

[Gramov] The question of revenge. From the very start of the preparations for the Los Angeles Olympics, we said that we had no intention of taking revenge, of getting our own back, for the nonparticipation of U.S. athletes in the Moscow games. For these 4 years, literally up to today, our athletes have been preparing for the Olympics, showing good results, I would say, at the international competitions. It was our intention to go to Los Angeles. If we had not intended to go, we would not have transferred the millions of dollars that we did to U.S. television companies and the games organizers. We would not have sent just over 700 athletes there for the pre-Olympic games. Nor would we have done many other things that we did do in the sincere wish to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics. That is the answer to the first question.

Now the bright lights of Hollywood: We have been to Hollywood, we have been to Los Angeles. Our athletes have been there and have seen all those bright lights. I do not think that a single athlete or a single representative of the National Olympic Committee has any desire to feel the bright lights of terrorism or the whole situation which, it must be frankly said, is oppressive to a Soviet person. To put it bluntly, on returning from Los Angeles many of our athletes said they were glad to be back in the Soviet Union where the air is freer and there is no need to fear everything of which Hollywood and Los Angeles boast.

[Kamenev] Many thanks.

Here is a question which is also repeated. Many agencies and newspapers, radio and television companies ask it: Will there be alternative games and will athletes from other countries, including the United States, who are to take part in the Olympic Games be invited to them?

[Gramov] In answering the question, I would like, first of all to note that we have been and still are opposed in principle to the holding of any sort of alternative or parallel games -- by the way, it was the Americans who thought these up -- or any other sort of games which would be interpreted as a counterweight to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Our athletes who have assiduously trained for 4 years for the Olympic Games and who have -- let us say it straight out -- achieved results that are not bad, will, of course, take part in the major international competitions and tournaments in which they can show high results.

By the way, speaking to this audience, I should cite some figures to you. World championships and world cups have taken place in all types of sports included in the Olympic program to be held in Los Angeles. There are, we could say, objective figures that show the athletes and their results in various countries. So, I must tell you that if you pay careful attention to the world championships and world cups then you can see that at these competitions Soviet atletes have won 62 gold medals in the past year. The athletes of the GDR have won 44 gold medals. U.S. athletes have won 28 gold Olympic medals. If one goes further and adds them up, so to say, then athletes from the socialist countries have won about 65 percent of the medals at these competitions.

[Kamenev] Many thanks. There are many questions like that, of which I will read one or two: What is the importance for Soviet athletes of your decision? What is their reaction, insofar as you are aware of it?

[Gramov] Well, naturally we are aware of the athletes' reaction. In the first place, many athletes attended the NOC session where the decision was made on the nonparticipation in the Olympic... [Gramov corrects himself] of the impossibility of participating in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. I must tell you frankly: all of us -- sports leaders, NOC members, and athletes -- regretted the fact that we were not given the opportunity to take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. But that is on the conscience of the U.S. Administration which, throughout the whole period of preparations for the games, did everything to prevent us from taking part.

If one analyzes the history of this a little -- and American correspondents undoubtedly watched the press carefully -- I should say that this whole situation passed through three stages: At the first stage, in March '83, Ueberroth, president of LAOOC, Simon, president of the NOC, and Miller, general secretary, had a meeting with Reagan, in which there was discussion of the participation of the U.S. team in the Olympic Games. The U.S. position was precisely and clearly formulated: We need a victory at any price. It is not important to us what the rest of the world says to us, all that will be forgotten, but the medals will remain. At this stage, the United States supposed that the Soviet Union was going to participate in the Olympic Games. But when, as a result of protests from a whole number of NOC's, measures were taken by the IOC -- and as you know, the United States refused to invite and pay foreign judges, which is the prescribed thing to do and which was done at all previous Olympiads -- then the IOC made the decision and invited more than 1,000 judges on its own account. Now, after that, when, so to speak, one of the instruments, levers, of victory at any price had been kicked out, a coalition was immediately formed to ban the Soviets, these terroristic, extremist organizations were formed. Now the second stage started, the stage of keeping Soviet athletes out of the Olympic Games. Psychological pressure started.

Then when it was realized in the United States that this might not succeed, they took the third option: let the Soviet athletes come, but -- as the ringleaders of these organizations say -- create such conditions for them that they cannot show the results of which Soviet athletes are capable -- that is, psychological baiting, provocations, and so on, and the creation of unequal conditions under which athletes of the Soviet Union were supposed to perform.

MORE NATIONS FOLLOW SOVIET LEAD, WITHDRAW

CSSR Issues Statement

LD130249 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Prague, 12 May (TASS) -- Czechoslovak athletes will not take part in the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. A decision to this effect was adopted today at a meeting of the CSSR National Olympic Committee [NOC]. The CSSR NOC statement notes that with the approach of the Olympic Games inthe United States, numerous reactionary, emigre, and other antisocialist organizations have become active and openly conduct an instigating campaign against athletes from the USSR and other socialist countries. They prepare actions aimed at creating threats to the security of the athletes. All this is taking place with the participatiion and connivance of the U.S. authorities, who try to use the Olympic Games for their political ends. They have interfered from the very beginning in the preparation for the Los Angeles Olympics and they abuse the games for profit.

Various insulting slogans continue to be disseminated in Los Angeles and threats concerning the honor and dignity of the people of our country are heard. The U.S. authorities do not intend to take effective measures to ensure the security of the participants of the games and make it impossible to conduct the summer Olympics in the spirit of the Olympic Charter in the spirit of peace, friendship, and mutual understanding among the peoples. Taking this into account and in the interests of defending Olympic ideals and the security of the athletes, the CSSR NOC has decided that Czechoslovak athletes will not participate in the 23rd Olympics, the statement stresses.

Lao NOC Announces Pullout

LD121342 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Vientiane May 12 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic announced that Laotian athletes will not attend the 23rd Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The National Olympic Committee issued a statement here expressing full support for the decisions of the national Olympic committees of the USSR and of other socialist countries. The United States Administration, the statement says, wishes to use the Olympic movement with political ends, to bring pressure to bear on the socialist countries. A free hand has been given to ultra rightist extremist organizations in the city which is the venue of the upcoming Olympics. The extremists are issuing threats against athletes of the USSR and of the other countries. Washington is trying to use the Olympic Games for building up international tensions and turn them into an arena of political struggle and provocations against the athletes of the socialist states, the statement stresses.

Mongolian NOC Statement

LD121308 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 5 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic has issued a statement saying that it is impossible for the Mongolian athletes to participate in the 23rd Summer Olympic Games. Follows the text of this statement:

The National Olympic Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic has recently expressed profound indignation at the use of the Olympic Games by the United States Administration with selfish political aims and crude violations of the Olympic Charter.

The legitimacy of the demands expressed by the National Olympic Committees of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries that a normal atmosphere be created at the Olympic Games of 1984, that the security of the participants and the guests of the games be ensured, has been recognised by the International Olympic Committee and the wide international public.

But the United States authorities did not heed the voice of reason and continue trampling underfoot the Olympic Charter, arrogating to themselves the functions of the organising committee for the Olympic Games of 1984, whipping up an anti-Soviet, anti-socialist hysteria, openly encouraging crude malicious attacks and hostile actions by various ultra-reactionary, terrorist groupings and gangs. These extremist groupings are issuing direct threats of violence against the athletes from the socialist countries.

Never before in the history of the Olympic movement were such vile hostile actions organised in advance against the participants in the games and a malicious propaganda campaign whipped up with the use of various mass media. It is now clear to all that under such conditions the stay of athletes from the socialist countries in Los Angles will involve a real threat to their life and security, violation of their rights and human dignity.

The National Olympic Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic comprehensively examined the situation, which cropped up around the games, and considers impossible the participation of Mongolian athletes in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The sports community of the Mongolian People's Republic fully supports the statement of the Soviet National Olympic Committee of May 8, 1984, which spelled out the principled stand of the Soviet sports organisations. Participation in the games would be tantamount to an approval of provocative anti-socialist actions by the United States authorities. The non-participation in the games of athletes of the USSR and of the other socialist countries, which are famous for their outstanding athletes, will, undoubtedly, adversely affect the standards of the Los Angeles Olympics.

In keeping with all the provisions of the Olympic Charter the National Olympic Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic will further work for the purity of the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement, support the activities of the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees of other countries and international sports federations directed at preserving the games as a glorious holiday of peace and friendship of all peoples of the world.

Afghan NOC on Nonparticipation

LD140738 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Kabul (CTK correspondent) -- Afghanistan will not take part in the 23rd summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the Afghan National Olympic Committee decided at its session today, BAKHTAR news agency reported. U.S. authorities have launched a campaign which threatens the security of athletes and is at variance with the priniples of the Olympic Charter. The Afghan NOC evaluated the situation and, in accord with views of all Afghan sports federations, decided not to go to Los Angeles, a statement of the committee stressed.

Bulgarian Paper on Decision

LD110945 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Sofia May 11 TASS -- The decision by the Bulgarian Olympic Committee (BOC) not to send Bulgarian athletes to the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angles is correct and well-grounded due to the abnormal situation that has been established in that city, writes the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The reactionary circles in the United States with open connivance of the Reagan administration, the newspaper stresses, have launched an outrageous anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign and are preparing hostile actions against athletes from the USSR and other socialist countries. The American authorities and games organizers, systematically violating the Olympic Charter, are seeking to use them for their own political ends. They do not reckon with the spirit of the Olympic principles and ideals, opinions of the IOC, USSR NOC, BOC and other national Olympic committees, which resulted in the emergence of the situation that does not guarantee safety to sportsmen in Los Angeles.

The BOC's responsible and principled decision is backed by all Bulgarian athletes who were compelled to withdraw from the summer Olympic Games by actions of the American authorities and reactionary U.S. circles, RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out.

ANOC PRESIDENT, USSR NOC HEAD HOLD 'FRANK' TALKS

LD121322 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 12 May 84

[text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- The Soviet Union will continue making its considerable contribution to the Olympic movement, including to the activities of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC). A statement to this effect was today made to newsmen by ANOC President Mario Vazquez Rana (Mexico), who is currently on a visit in Moscow, after his meeting with Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee. The guest stressed that in the course of the talk which proceeded in a frank atmosphere was discussed the recent statement by the USSR National Olympic Committee about the impossibility of the participation of the Soviet athletes in the Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games. The Soviet side set forth the motives behind this decision.

During his visit to the USSR, Mario Vazquez Rana will also visit Tbilisi and familiarise himself with sports activities in the capital of Soviet Georgia.

ANTI-SOVIET GROUPS INCREASE ACTIVITY AROUND GAMES

Ueberroth Threatened

LD140948 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] San Francisco May 14 TASS -- Peter Ueberroth, President of the Organising Committee of the Los Angeles Summer Olympics has asked the authorities for protection. He has made the request after he was threatened by the Ban the Soviets coalition and other anti-Soviet groupings. He has expressed concern for the safety of his family.

As the date of the opening of the games approaches, anti-Sovieteers are stepping up their activity. Earlier, acting with official Washington's blessing, they launched a hysterical campaign directed against the competitors and guests of the Olympics from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. According to a D. Balsiger, head of the Ban the Soviets coalition which affiliates 165 anti-Soviet groupings and bands, his people have prepared hundreds of thousands of leaflets and pamphlets, posters and streamers, and prepared plans for attacking athletes from socialist countries. Anti-Sovieteers threaten them with physical violence and say they would create unbearable conditions for them during their stay in Los Angeles.

All this has become possible due to the connivance and even encouragement on the part of the U.S. Administration which, as the local press writes, preaches fervently anti-Soviet views and pursues a policy of undermining contacts with the USSR in the economic, trade, cultural and sporting fields.

U.S. authorities have intervened in the affairs which are an exclusive domain of the Los Angeles Olympics Organising Committee [LAOOC], they have put obstacles in the way of preparations for the games, they have flagrantly violated the fundamental rules set forth in the Olympic Charter, they have trampled upon the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement. Precisely the official Washington's position has created a nurturing medium for the activity of the ultra right-wingers and their henchmen from among the fascist outcasts which have found haven in the United States, it has created conditions which made the participation of socialist countries in the summer Olympics impossible.

All this has been said in the statements by national Olympic committees of the USSR and a number of other socialist countries. In response the organisers of the games put on the air of insulted innocence. Now they are saying that preparations for the Olympics are proceeding normally and that the security of athletes has allegedly been ensured. However, can one speak of any security guarantees for the members of the Olympic family, if, according to the LAOOC president, there is a real threat to the security of his own family?

Security Precautions Inadequate

LD111548 Moscow World Service in English 0830 GMT 11 May 84

[Excerpts] On Tuesday 8 May the Soviet Olympic Committee passed a decision not to attend the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The reasons were crude interference of the U.S. Government in Olympic affairs, the whipping up of chauvinistic sentiments and anti-Sovietism and unresolved security problems. The Soviet decision was supported by a number of other nations. In Washington top administration officials and the President himself have deplored the Soviet decision, calling it a blatant political action and even a tit-for-tat for the American boycott of the Moscow games 4 years ago. However on Wednesday the West German ambassador to the United Nations, Guenther van Well, dismissed the notion that the Soviet decision to stay away from L.A. was in retaliation for the American boycott. The same view is shared by all those who have closely watched the atmosphere round the Olympics and the activities of several anti-Soviet groups.

Thus for instance a broad coalition known as Ban the Soviets have announced that they have infiltrated the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee to have direct contacts with Soviet athletes and officials. The coalition has pledged to stage demonstrations and disrupt the normal atmosphere of the games. The coalition has rented some 500 apartments in Los Angeles in order to hide the abducted Soviet athletes who would then be declared defectors. The American authorities have said time and again that they cannot ban such groups and coalitions. Administration officials insist that the Soviet claims of inadequate security in Los Angeles are groundless. At the State Department, Spokesman John Hughes has enumerated the steps taken by the government to assuage the Soviet concerns.

One of such steps deals with the approval of docking of a Soviet cruise ship to be used as living quarters for a month and a guarantee that no searches would be made of the ship. Now listen to the following: No searches will be made except for emergencies such as bomb threats. In other words a key State Department official agrees with the Soviet Union on the problem of inadequate security if he does not rule out bomb threats.

Anti-Sovietism in the United States has reached such a high point that even the permission for Aeroflot planes to bring the Soviet team and fans to the games have been described in Washington as a concession to Moscow.

More on Anti-Soviet Groups

LD112319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast: announcer-read report -- identified as TASS report by video caption]

[Text] Washington: A group of U.S. extremists that enjoys the sponsorship of official Washington was preparing to implement a broad program of provocations against athletes from socialist countries. They quite openly stated that their aim was to make the USSR athletes' stay in Los Angeles as unacceptable as possible [maksimalno nepriemlemyy]. The extremists' attempts to turn the Olympics into an all-out anti-Soviet orgy had assumed an unprecendented nature. THE WASHINGTON POST reports that in the United States there were at least 100 assorted major and lesser openly terrorist organizations taking part in the preparation of acts of physical violence against Soviet athletes during the summer Olympic Games.

SPORTS FIGURES APPROVE USSR NOC DECISION

Fencing Champion

LD112343 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Olympic Games are not only a contest of top athletes of the planet displaying remarkable physical qualities but also a possibility to meet envoys of most different countries and peoples, a TASS correspondent has been told by Galina Gorokhova, a many-time fencing world and Olympic champion. I participated in fencing competitions of four Olympics and I headed the team at two more Olympics. But Olympic Games in Los Angeles are accompanied by an atmosphere, far from being Olympic, different from the atmosphere that we are accustomed to see at world sport festivals. All Soviet athletes cannot but be indignant at the fact that in the period of Olympic Games provocations are planned in the United States against Soviet athletes, hatred for our athletes is being propogated, slanderous fabrications are being spread that allegedly participation of the Soviet delegation in the Olympics would imperil U.S. security, stressed Gorokhova.

It is quite obvious that politicos, big business tycoons and other people whose interests have nothing to do with the noble ideals of peace and friendship between nations have found profitable turf in the worldwide popular Olympic movement which belongs to the whole planet. A genuine Olympic festival is just impossible in conditions that were created for athletes in Los Angeles, in the country where the requirements of the Olympic Charter are not observed, noted Gorokhova.

All athletes of the USSR national fencing team and the coaches wholeheartedly support the decision of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR on non-participation in games of the 23rd Olympics. It cannot be allowed that Soviet citizens be subjected to humiliation. We cannot risk the lives of our Olympians, Gorokhova said.

Weightlifting Champion

LD122123 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- The decision of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of the USSR on the impossibility of Soviet sportsmen's participation in the Games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles is worthy and just.

I am sure that the world's entire sports community will raise its voice in defence of the Olmypic ideals of peace, friendship and mutual understanding between the young people of all countries, Leonid Zhabotinskiy, two-time Olympic weightlifting champion, has told a TASS correspondent.

I was recently in Spain as an arbiter of the European world weightlifting championship, Zhabotinskiy went on to say. Meeting in Vitoria with sportsmen and coaches of various countries, I more than once heard from them pronouncements full of concern on the state of affairs in Los Angeles and on what the forthcoming 23rd games may develop into if the conditions, provided for by the Olympic Charter and equal for everyone, are ensured for honest and friendly competitions. But the U.S. Administration did everything precisely to poison the atmosphere at the forthcoming Olympics. The sportsmen of the USSR and other socialist countries are being threatened with provocations and even physical violence.

Wrestling Official

LD112048 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 11 TASS -- The Olympic Games are an important factor of efforts for peace and the Soviet people, naturally, are actively supporting the Olympic movement. Soviet teams participated in all the games since 1952.

Of course, we have been preparing for the Los Angeles Olympics as well. But the situation that is being created around the games has nothing to do with the spirit of the Olympic movement, TASS has been told by Aleksandr Novikov, chairman of the Council of the Wrestling Federations of the USSR and vice-president of the International Amateur Federation of Wrestling. Many important provisions of the Olympic Charter have been violated and the flywheel of anti-Soviet propaganda is being sped up. Open threats of violence towards representatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are heard.

This hysteria has now caught up with different pre-Olympic competitions in other countries. For instance, at the European Greco-Roman and free-style wrestling championship in Sweden recently, Novikov continued, he witnessed a gross outrage directed against athletes from socialist countries.

Soviet people are not easy to scare and can stand their ground. Talking about the sporting aspect of the matter, the prestige of Soviet wrestlers on the international scene is known to be very high.

Naturally, it is not fright that is the point, Novikov said in conclusion. What we say is that the conditions in Los Angeles do not guarantee honest competition. That is why the Council of the Wrestling Federations of the USSR wholly supports the decision of our National Olympic Committee not to participate in the 23rd Games.

NOC Official

LD131028 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- The decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee on the impossibility for Soviet athletes to take part in the Los Angeles summer Olympics is a logical conclusion drawn from the analysis of the situation that has taken shape around the games in the U.S.A. This has been pointed out by member of the Presidium of the USSR NOC, doctor of juridical sciences, Professor Boris Topornin who heads the USSR football federation.

It is well known that Soviet sportsmen who were to take part in the Olympics exerted much effort and spent much time to get prepared for the Los Angeles Olympics, and we had every reason to believe that the USSR Olympic team would be a success, Topornin writes in SOVETSKIY SPORT today. And still, the USSR NOC could take no other decision. It has been really enforced upon the NOC by the developments in Los Angeles. Reports from the U.S.reaching here show that in the course of the preparations for the Olympics the main principles and traditions of the Olympic movement were violated, and the direct commitments of the organizers of the games were broken.

The point at issue is not the minor problems, Topornin underlines. The Olympic movement has long become an important component part of the present-day international contacts. The progressive world public regards it, and with good reason, as a symbol of friendship of athletes from the whole world, of mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence. Consequently, the movement develops according to the generally recognized norms of international contacts put down in international legal acts and reflected in traditions that have formed by today. For this reason the actions of the American side look especially inadmissible.

The intensive whipping up by Washington of the policy of anti-Sovietism is the cause underlying all the complications around the Olympics.

The decision of the USSR NOC is by no means a boycott of the Olympic Games. Soviet sportsmen will not take part in the Los Angeles Games through the fault of the U.S. reactionary circles.

Diving Champion

LD111053 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Participation in the Olympic Games to be held for businessmen, at a time when terrorists of every ilk are aided and abetted, runs counter to the ideals of the Olympic movement, Vladimir Vasin, a participant in three Olympic Games, writes in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA today. Vladimir Vasin, who was diving champion of the Olympic Games in Munich, now heads the USSR Diving Federation and is also head of a department of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League.

Vasin points out that while watching preparations for the Los Angeles Olympics, he convinced himself that the private hosts were concerned with one thing -- to cash in as much as possible on the games. As soon as it comes to dollars, other talk, including about the Olympic ideals, very soon stops in the USA, Vasin stressed.

But the aims of the White House were by far more serious than of those who are out to capitalize on the Olympic Games, Vladimir Vasin points out.

Never before in the period when the USSR took part in the Olympic movement have the preparations for the games been held in such a tense atmosphere. It must be added, Vasin points out, that this atmosphere has been skillfully and wantonly built up the the United States Administration. Reactionary gangs, which have literally flooded Los Angeles, have engaged in a frenzied farce around the Olympic Games. Already now in operation in the future capital of the Olympic Games is the "Ban the Soviets" organization, which has united all anti-Soviet rabble. Its leadership does not conceal its intention to blackmail, harass and even physically destroy the members of the Soviet delegation.

This is an unprecedented breach not only of the rules of the Olympic Charter but also of the basic standards of hospitality, human behaviour and existence, the Olympic champion stresses.

But this is a matter of little concern for some people in the United States. Moreover, the leaders of the anti-Soviet groupings are in contact with the high-ranking government officials, which means that the campaign of harassment has been officially sanctioned. Under the conditions when there is a threat not only to the normal course of the competitions, but also the health, the very life of Soviet athletes, athletes from the other socialist countries, it is impossible to participate and score good results at the games, the participant in three Olympic Games points out.

Numerous letters are pouring in these days to the Central Committee of the Young Communist League from young Soviet people. These young people, who cherish the Olympic ideals, are expressing serious concern over the situation which has emerged. It is impossible for the Soviet athletes to attend such "anti-Olympic" games as those, which are being prepared in Los Angeles."

More Champions Cited

LD130924 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- Soviet newspapers continue to publish numerous comments of respresentatives of the public and of well-known sportsmen in support for the decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee on the impossibility of Soviet athletes' participation in the Los Angeles Games.

For those who ignore the U.N. Charter it is easy to trample underfoot the white Olympic flag, the weightlifting Olympic champion, professor, rector of the Moscow Regional Institute of Physical Culture Aleksey Vorobiyov writes in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA today. He points out that the Sovet Union cannot send its youths and girls to the country which forgot about the Olympic principles, because representatives of anti-Soviet organizations in the U.S. stated point blank that their purpose was to make the stay of the Soviet team in Los Angeles "unacceptable to the maximum". Vorobiyov stressed that the American ultra-right-wing forces had decided to turn the Olympics which are to be keynoted, above all, by the ideas of peace and friendship between peoples, into an anti-Soviet sabbath of an unprecedented scope. All this is done with the connivance of Washington officials.

The first Soviet Olympic champion in swimming Galina Prozumenshchikova writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that all the honest people on the planet, all the participants in the Olympic Games should block the attempts of the politicians and big-business men to turn the Olympic Games into an electoral show of the incumbent U.S. President. Prozumenshchikova, who took part in three Olympics, points out that she remembered all those games as true feasts of sports, remembered their atmosphere of friendship and honest rivalry. When sports competitions are accompanied by the chauvinistic feelings and commerce, when the U.S. official circles encourage openly bandit actions of anti-Soviet groups, all this has nothing to do with the sacred Olympic ideals.

The actions of the White House have revealed again the seriousness of the danger posed to peace and the consolidation of friendship between nations by the policy of the present U.S. Administration, the world gymastics champion Mikhail Voronin stresses in TRUD today. He underlines that the best athletes of many countries, including Soviet athletes, who often visited the U.S., were going to show their skill at the coming Olympics, that it took them much time and effort to get prepared for them. However, the closer the Los Angeles Olympics were coming, the more aggressive became the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign unleashed in the host country by the U.S. reactionary circles. The U.S. authorities which systematically violate the Olympic Charter and ignore the Olympic ideals and the opinion of the USSR NOC, strive to use the Los Angeles Games to further their political aims. All this resulted in creating a situation in which the security of sportsmen during their stay in the United States is not guaranteed.

The decision not to go the U.S.A. taken by the USSR NOC is not only an enforced decision, but also the only possible one in this situation, the well-known Soviet gymnast believes.

U.S. Athlete

LD112352 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Washington May 11 TASS -- I praise the decision of the NOC of the USSR not to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics. This decision is fully justified, said former U.S. long-jump champion Hank Visser. It is quite clear, he said in an interview with the TASS correspondent Alexander Lyutiy, that the various anti-Soviet groups wanted to disrupt the normal conduct of the Olympic Games, to humiliate the dignity of Soviet sportsmen. An intolerable psychological situation would be created at the Olympics. Moreover, it has come to my knowledge, Hank Visser said, that the U.S. special services, including the FBI, engage in blackmail and kidnapping of foreign sportsmen.

Japanese Sportsman

LD121328 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 12 TASS -- A leading figure in the Japanese sport community has described the Soviet National Olympic Committee's decision on the impossibility for the Soviet Olympic team to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics this summer as correct and natural. Tetsuo Mokudai, president of a progressive organization called the Olympic Youth Committee, said in an interview [with] TASS correspondent Konstantin Preobrazhenskiy that the Reagan administration's anti-Soviet campaign has ruled out the possibility of the Soviet Union's participation in the forthcoming games.

Congolese Runner

LD130933 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Brazzaville, May 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Kirill Strzhizhovski reports: By announcing the impossibility for Soviet sportsmen to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics, the USSR National Olympic Committee has taken the correct and just decision. This has been stated here by the chairman of the Brazzaville Athletics Federation, participant in the 1980 Olympics, many times record holder of the Congo in the long-distance race Emanuel Mpie. When the point at issue is the security of sportsmen, no other decision should be taken. The U.S. authorities whip up the anti-Soviet hysteria and make the atmosphere in Los Angeles ever more hostile, he stressed in a TASS interview. Such actions are incompatible with the provisions of the Olympic Charter. In these conditions the USSR NOC was compelled to refuse to send Soviet sportsmen to the U.S.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS, MEDIA SUPPORT PULLOUT

Mongolian Minister on Decision

LD121326 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Rangoon May 12 TASS -- The Soviet National Olympic Committee's decision not to participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles is a logical answer to the flagrant flouting of the principles of the Olympic Charter by the United States as the country hosting the forthcoming Olympics, said Gombosuren, deputy foreign minister of Mongolia who is staying here on an official visit.

The situation created around the Soviet team's participation in the Olympics, he said in a TASS interview, is a deliberate action which has been planned in advance and which is one of the manifestations of the viciously anti-socialist policy of the White House. The Soviet Olympic Committee's decision, he said, is aimed at protecting the lofty Olympic ideals from encroachments by those forces which are trying to turn the games into a tool of their political intrigues.

Cuban Minister on Olympics

LD112304 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Havana May 11 TASS -- Cuba is seriously concerned over the atmosphere of hostility reigning in Los Angeles and the lack of guarantees of the security of sportsmen from socialist countries. This has been stated by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, Minister of Education Jose Ramon Fernandez. Speaking at a luncheon with journalists here, he strongly criticised the open anti-socialist campaign unleashed in the United States on the eve of the 23rd Olympics. J.R. Fernandez recalled, in particular, that the money was being raised in the U.S. and "refuge" was looked for in hope that some athletes would like to defect to the U.S.

All this is absolutely incompatible with the provisions of the Olympic Charter, the Cuban minister stressed.

DKP Chairman Mies Comments

LD131502 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Bonn May 13 TASS -- A provocative stand of the U.S. Administration, gross violation of the Olympic Charter are the reasons why not all sportsmen will be able to take part in the 1984 Summer Olympic Games, said Chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP] Herbert Mies. Speaking at a conference of the German Communist Party in Solingen, he stressed that Soviet sportsmen, just like athletes from other socialist countries, wished to conduct fair competition for Olympic medals, to contribute to the strengthening of world peace. But the Reagan administration, the organizers of the Los Angeles Olympics, discredited the peaceful Olympic ideas.

Such actions, said the chairman of the German Communist Party, have nothing to do with the Olympic movement. They are part of the policy conducted by the U.S. aggressive circles that are prepared to go any lengths in the crusade against communism. The German Communist Party shares the concern of the sportsmen of the FRG who are deprived for the second time of the opportunity to compete with athletes of the socialist countries at the Olympic Games. Just as in 1980, Washington is to blame for this.

PDRY Olympic Chairman

LD132252 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Aden May 13 TASS -- The organizers of the Los Angeles Olympics try to use the coming summer Olympics for commercial purposes, are violating and flouting the principles of the Olympic Charter, Chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ahmad Muhammad al-Qatabi said in an interview to the newspaper 14 OKTOBR.

Pointing to unjustifiable activities of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, the chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen condemned its discriminatory actions with regard to sportsmen of the USSR and other socialist countries.

Indian NOC Assails U.S.

LD121129 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 5 TASS -- Representatives of the National Olympic Committee of India have strongly condemned the unseemly actions by the U.S. Administration, which have made impossible the participation of athletes from the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries in the 23rd Olympic Games. Bhalindra Singh, the president of the committee, pointed out that by its policy Washington had dealt a heavy blow to the Olympic Games. Without the Soviet team the games will lose a larger part of their attractiveness, he emphasized.

U.S. Figure, Foreign Media

LD111021 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The decision not to take part in the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles was taken by the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union unanimously at its meeting with the participation of representatives of all the 29 federations in the Olympic events. The statement which was approved says that from the very beginning of preparations for the Olympics the authorities in the United States took the course of using the tournament to attain its political ends. The Organizing Committee has crudely violated the Olympic principles and ideals. In the United States, all sorts of extremist organizations and groups have sharply stepped up their activity. They even threaten Soviet athletes with physical destruction. Unbearable conditions are also being created for their participation in the Olympic Games. The statement points out that in such a situation, participation in the games would be tantamount to approving the anti-Olympic actions of the American authorities and of the organizers of the Olympiad. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Vladimir Yevseyev writes.

There has been large-scale response in the world to the decision of the Soviet National Olympic Committee. A prominent American public figure (Charles Riody) said that the Soviet Union cannot take part in the games because of the anti-Soviet atmosphere created by the American authorities. He added that of course it's a sad fact that the Soviet Union will not take part in the Olympics, but it is reasonable and a just move. The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN says that an anti-Soviet campaign has been started in Los Angeles and many facts show that in such conditions, Soviet athletes would not be able to train or perform normally. The Polish news agency pointed out that the organizers of the games have long been trying to use that holiday of sports to attain certain political objectives. When sports representatives of Poland and other countries visited Los Angeles, they were able to see that the organizers failed to fulfill many obligations, and first and all, to guarantee safety during the Olympics. And the Polish news agency says that the situation around the Olympic Games that has developed in the United States questions the participation of the Polish team in the games in Los Angeles.

Incidentally, it is for the same reason that the National Olympic Committee of Bulgaria announced that it is impossible for the Bulgarian athletes to take part in the summer Olympics. The National Olympic Committee of the German Democratic Republic, too, has decided to stay away from the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Its statement says this decision has beeon conditioned by the fact that Los Angeles has failed to build normal conditions for the athletes.

The West Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT says that the decision of the Soviet National Olympic Committee is well grounded and it stressed for the second time in a short period the government circles of the United States have delivered a serious blow at the international sports movement.

First the Americans boycotted the Olympic Games in Moscow and that ended in a complete failure, now the Reagan administration is boycotting the entire international Olympic movement, trampling on the Olympic ideals and violating the Olympic Charter.

Socialist Press on Stand

LD131452 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Sofia May 13 TASS -- Immediately after the announcement that Los Angeles will host the 23rd Olympic Games it became clear that the entire preparation for the games entrusted to the "organizing committees of businessmen" will be put to the service of capital and imperialist reaction, writes the Bulgarian newspaper NARODEN SPORT. Such an approach to the organization of the games contradicts the Olympic principles and traditions.

The program of the games has been drawn up without taking into consideration generally recognized demands and wishes of the participants. Moreover, it has been subjugated completely to the financial interests of television companies, advertising firms. But particular ground for concern is the political situation in Los Angeles before the Olympics. An anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaign has been launched in Los Angeles with the blessing of the White House and support of the CIA. Different reactionary and terroristic groupings and gangs threatening sportsmen of socialist countries with physical assault are being created. In this atmosphere, the article says, the USSR National Olympic Committee and the national Olympic committees of other socialist countries adopted well-substantiated and reasonable decisions on non-participation of their delegations in the coming Olympic Games, and these decisions are unanimously supported and approved by the sportsmen.

Warsaw May 13 TASS -- A new anti-Soviet campaign launched in the United States runs counter to the Olympic Charter, the Polish newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA writes in its commentary. A wave of anti-Soviet and anti-socialist hysteria of such a scope is unprecedented even in the years of the cold war. The new anti-Soviet campaign conducted on the scenario of the U.S. Administration and not without the assistance of special services, the campaign of overt hatred, animosity and slander, is aimed at insulting sportsmen from socialist countries.

The decisions of the national Olympic committees of socialist countries are correct and justifiable, the newspaper stresses, and no true fan of the Olympic movement questions the necessity of the decisions taken. The anti-communist scenario of Reagan deprived the best sportsmen of the world, most of whom are citizens of the socialist countries, of the opportunity to take part in the Olympic Games.

Prague May 13 TASS -- Despite all its promises, the organizing committee of the summer Olympics in Los Angeles failed to ensure safety of participants and guests of the Olympics, writes an observer of the CZECHOSLOVAK NEW AGENCY CTK. Terroristic, anti-Soviet and other hostile organizations, without being fastidious in their methods, threaten delegations of socialist countries with provocations and do so with impunity.

But the greatest harm to the entire atmosphere of the upcoming summer Olympics was done by official Washington. Quite recently the State Department, under the pretext of protecting "national security of the USA", denied an entrance visa to a Soviet Olympic attache, thus usurping the right to decide who can and who cannot participate in the Olympics. These actions of the United States lead to the conclusion that the U.S. Administration and the Olympic organizing committee deliberately made it impossible for sportsmen from socialist countries to participate in the 23rd Olympic Games.

U.S. Weeklies on Decision

LD131925 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] San Francisco May 13 TASS -- Washington persisted in the efforts to make the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the 23rd Olympics in Los Angeles impossible, the weekly PEOPLE'S WORLD writes in the editorial article. For a long time the White House has been systematically violating the Olympic Charter, was creating around the Olympic Games an atmosphere fraught with violence. The administration did not make the slightest effort to cut short the activity of right-wing extremist groupings which launched intensive preparation for hostile actions against Soviet athletes, official representatives and tourists, the article says.

It is precisely the Washington administration that bears the responsibility for creating the climate in which the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the 23rd Olympics became impossible, the weekly SAN FRANCISCO SUN-REPORTER points out. The U.S. Government has not taken any measures against numerous organisations that had been openly planning hostile sallies against participants in the Olympics, refused to guarantee the security of sportsmen from the USSR. SAN FRANCISCO SUN-REPORTER points out that the State Department resorted to discriminatory measures against Soviet people. It imposed a special procedure for the issuing of entrance visas to them.

BAKHTAR: Decision Legitimate

LD111525 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Kabul May 11 TASS -- The U.S. Government has created intolerable conditions for the participation of athletes from socialist and developing countries in the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles and that was why the National Olympic Committee of the USSR passed the decision that the Soviet sports delegation would not go to the games, a commentary of the BAKHTAR news agency says. The decision of the Soviet Olympic Committee is legitimate, the news agency stresses. Direct responsibility for this situation is borne by the United States. It is perfectly natural that some countries have already stated their unwillingness to participate in the Olympic Games in U.S. territory, the news agency stresses.

Congo TV Blames U.S.

LD121313 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Brazzaville May TASS -- The decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee that the Soviet athletes will not attend the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles has been caused by the extremely unfavourable situation created in the USA by the open threats issued against athletes from the socialist states, the Congolese national television said in its interview.

The teams of the USSR, the GDR and of the socialist countries invariably won most of the prizes of the Olympic Games, the commentary says. Therefore their non-participation in the Summer Olympic Games will have an extremely negative effect on the general standards of the games.

The American Administration is to blame for the hostile atmosphere, which is being built up in the USA towards the Soviet athletes, the Congolese television stressed.

REAGAN LETTER TO IOC'S SAMARANCH ASSAILED

Sokolov: Belated Assurances

LD122312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 May 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov]

[Excerpt] According to reports from Lausanne, Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, has read out at a press conference a letter from the President of the United States which has been sent to him. In this Reagan gives belated assurances that the United States, as the country organizing the Olympic Games, will observe the Olympic Charter to the full. In this connection observers note that there have been plenty of promises and assurances from the U.S. Administration and from the President personally in the past; the only thing is, they have not been backed up with practical deeds. One may ask, after all this can one believe yet another pledge by Reagan, on this occasion, that he will observe the Olympic Charter? For on the same day that the United States sent the written assurances to Samaranch, anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria in Los Angeles was continuing with its former force. The sporting public abroad shows understanding towards the position of the USSR National Olympic Committee.

Serebrennikov Hits Assurances

LD120906 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0759 GMT 12 May 84

["The Price of Reagan's Assurances" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

IOC President J.A. Samaranch made public at today's news conference in Lausanne a letter from the U.S. President, in which Reagan gives assurances that the United States, as the host country of the Olympic Games, "will fully respect the Olympic Charter," that a "warm welcome" will be accorded to sportsmen and officials in Los Angeles, and that they would get equal treatment, without discrimination, in keeping with the Olympic Charter and the Olympic spirit.

This is, incidentally, reminiscent of the wise maxim that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. The fact is that in his years in the White House the U.S. President has issued promises and assurances whose name is legion. In reality, however, they proved to be nothing but fig leaves to cover Washington's perfidy and dissemblance. Many peoples of the world well know this from their own bitter experience.

How many times, for instance, did President Reagan allege his allegiance to the freedom and independence of people? But it was on his orders that U.S. Marines crucified with their bayonets tiny Grenada, which followed a policy of nonalignment. In the Middle East, the White House's hypocrisy and bigotry knew no bounds! Let us recall Lebanon. On the eve of the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from West Beirut in August 1982, President Reagan personally gave guarantees of security and inviolability of that part of the Lebanese capital and of the Palestinian refugee camps there. But as soon as the last U.S. Marine from the so-called "Multinational Force" left Lebanon, the Israeli military took over defenseless West Beirut and unleashed the monstrous bloodbath in the camps of Sabra and Shatila. Thousands of innocent Palestinians -- women, children and old men -- were murdered in cold blood.

Thus the guarantee of security for the Lebanese capital, given by the U.S. President, turned into a bloody tragedy for Palestinians and Lebanese. Another fact. In trumpeting about the "U.S. peace-building mission" the Washington administration carried out blatant interference in the affairs of Lebanon. In the process, Reagan swore publicly that the U.S. Marines would remain there no more than 30 days, but for almost 1 and 1/2 years the U.S. military trampled underfoot the soil of Lebanon, pounding peaceful towns and villages from artillery pieces and ship guns and sowing death and destruction.

Now let us get back to Central America. When Merchant Marine vessels of different countries began to explode in the mines in Nicaraguan ports, the Reagan administration swore under oath that it had nothing to do with terrorist acts. Confronted with irrefutable evidence, however, official Washington was forced to admit that these bandit actions were perpetrated with the direct participation of the CIA.

Anything else may be lacking, but when it comes to "assurances" from the U.S. Administration and personally from the President, there is no lack of them. The trouble, however, is that they are never backed up by practical deeds. Can one, may we ask, after all this, believe yet another of Reagan's "commitments", this time concerning the observance of the Olympic Charter? Right on the day the U.S. President transmitted his written assurances to J.A. Samaranch, the anti-Soviet, antisocialist hysteria continued to rage unabated in Los Angeles.

It is characteristic that on the very eve of the publication of the written assurance from the head of the White House, R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, referring to the so-called "free nature" of U.S. society, declared that anti-Soviet agitators of various kinds would be allowed to organize all sorts of provocations against the members of the Soviet delegation at the Olympic Games. This is certainly not the first time that R. Burt has played the unseemly role of anti-Soviet watchdog stooping to the kind of dirty work shunned even by Reagan's entourage, which is not renowned for its scruples. It was he who played the main role in the crude anti-Soviet provocation organized on 30 April this year at a Washington airport in respect of the Soviet citizen Kozlov, whose return to the USSR the U.S. authorities tried to block by means of blackmail and pressure. He took a most direct part in Kozlov's interrogation by the U.S. side at the airport. This is something truly unheard of in the practice of international relations: The third most important State Department official openly acted as an FBI agent, as a petty sleuth and provocateur.

And another circumstance comes to mind in connection with Reagan's assurances addressed to the International Olympic Committee. During a whole full month following the publication, on April 10, of the well-argumented statement of the NOC of the USSR about the many violations of the Olympic Charter, the U.S. Department of State, the LAOOC, and the U.S. press joined in a chorus asserting that there were no violations, that the Soviet charges were unwarranted and that the Soviet Union was just bargaining for some special privileges, concessions, etc. In short, the U.S. version ran, everything proceeded in accordance with the Charter, in accordance with the Olympic principles. And now comes a written pledge to abide by the letter and spirit of the Charter. This pledge can only be interpreted as an admission of the violations mentioned, for it only stands to reason that if one has done nothing wrong he will not feel the urge to assure the whole world he will go straight.

U.S. 'FEIGNING SURPRISE' AT USSR NOC DECISION

LD111227 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- The decision of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR that Soviet athletes will stay away from the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles was prompted by the absence of normal conditions for participation in the games.

The surprise with that decision shown by Washington now is false. Just yesterday those officials who are now feigning surprise were planning to turn the games into a major anti-Soviet show, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's New York correspondent Vladimir Pakhomov says in that newspaper today.

The U.S. press and television keep whipping up a frenzied anti-Soviet campaign, the journalist says. Endless insinuations and outright lies are being published. For instance, there have surfaced the findings of an "investigation" into the list of the Soviet team that was carried out by an obscure organization. It is claimed that the Soviet team consists not of athletes but of servicemen of special-purpose troops who have presumably been handpicked and trained for acts of terrorism against U.S. political leaders.

This sample of schizophrenic allegations is characteristic of the overall atmosphere created in the USA around the Soviet Olympic team. Leaders of anti-Soviet organizations have repeatedly stated in public that people were being trained for acts of hostility against Soviet athletes, coaches, journalists and tourists. "Rehearsals" of such actions are called to mind, for instance, by bomb blasts in the compound of the Soviet mission in New York last February.

The U.S. authorities reply to all protests over such "preparations" for the Olympic Games that the United States is "a free country" and that they cannot restrict the "freedom" of such figures. Meanwhile, even U.S. officials themselves have already made plans for personal appearances at anti-Soviet gatherings due to take place by the White House's decision during a week in the course of the Olympic Games.

USSR NOT 'BLUFFING' ON OLYMPIC PULLOUT STAND

PM111507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Response to Provocateurs; Soviet People and the World's Progressive Public Approve the USSR National Olympic Committee Statement"]

[Text] As has already been reported in the press, a plenum of the USSR National Olympic Committee held in Moscow 8 May 1984 discussed the question of Soviet athletes' participation in the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Those taking part in the plenum said in their speeches that the situation which has taken shape in the United States during preparations for the games makes it impossible for Soviet athletes to take part in them. This decision was taken unanimously by those taking part in the plenum and has been voiced in the USSR National Olympic Committee statement.

The USSR National Olympic Committee statement is approved by all Soviet people and the world's progressive public.

Soon after the telex rapped out the USSR National Olympic Committee statement last Tuesday, the telephones at the TASS department were ringing incessantly. Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, radio stations, television companies, ordinary Americans have been asking for the USSR National Olympic Committee statement to be read out and for individual clauses to be repeated. As they listen some people try to discern something of which there is not a trace in the statement. I telephone my New York colleagues -- they have the same story to tell. The TASS premises in the AP building on Rockefeller Plaza are being stormed by television camera crews seeking "explanations."

What explanations? After all, everything is written in black and white in the USSR National Olympic Committee statement. No, some people do not believe it. How can it be, these people say, gesturing in despair; they tried to persuade us that the Soviet Union was trying to get something for nothing from the United States, was haggling for special allowances and concessions?

What can you say in reply to these people? They have been duped yet again by their own authorities. The White House, which has been disseminating these stories in recent weeks, has fallen into its own trap, so to speak. The Soviet Union was not joking. In our country we do not joke about the security of our citizens and athletes or their human dignity and rights. The USSR National Olympic Committee repeatedly warned the U.S. authorities: Ensure normal conditions for the Olympics do not turn them into an anti-Soviet farce; curb the scum rubbing their hands in anticipation of scandals; do not ruin the Olympics. No, official Washington did not give a damn, but merely laughed, and the gang of terrorists from the "Ban the Soviets" coalition became increasingly shameless, grew, strengthened, and received direct support from the administration. Several times recently high-ranking Washington officials, including Elliott Abrams, U.S. under secretary of state for human rights, have had confidential meetings with the coalition's activists, discussing their strategy. On the one hand, the White House has issued "promises" of some guarantees of athletes' safety, which have essentially been totally unsubstantiated, and on the other it has called for new ideas with regard to creating a suitable "psychological atmosphere."

The news of the decision of the Soviet National Olympic Committee found David Bolziger, the ringleader of the "Ban the Soviets" coalition, which unites 165 anti-Soviet groupings, producing inflammatory leaflets in various languages which this scum intended to distribute among athletes from the socialist countries, leaflets urging them to "stay in the United States." But matters were not restricted to leaflets. It was intended to ambush and kidnap athletes, Bolziger boasted. The coalition even infiltrated its people into the Los Angeles Organizing Committee. However monstrous it may seem, it is not out of the question that our boys could even have been shooting targets -- the coalition contains those skilled in such matters. One member of the gang is the anti-Cuban terrorist Alpha-66 grouping, which has frequently stained itself in blood and has resolved to "seek revenge for the South Korean aircraft." Could our athletes be sent into this hell?

Insinuations about the "bluffing Russinas" which the administration has been strenuously producing in recent weeks have been very reminiscent of its propaganda canards during the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. I remember that Washington also assured its citizens: You see, when we start deploying missiles the Russians will not only not refuse to hold talks but will follow our lead. They began to deploy the missiles and the talks were broken off. Now, by their impudent, outrageous attitude toward the principles of the Olympic Charter, they have thwarted the normal holding of the Olympics. And after that they even try to make out that they are either uninformed or are unlawfully injured.

It was only for the gullible who had swallowed the White House's bait that the Soviet Union's decision came as a bolt from the blue. Official Washington's entire conduct led toward it. There was much talk here of how the USSR "will delay until the last moment" -- 2 June, when the official deadline for applying to take part in the games expires -- and that it will unfailingly agree in the end -- surely, people are saying, the Russians cannot resist the temptation to go home with the biggest haul of medals and score off the Americans? However, gentlemen, there are things more important than medals: our people, their welfare, and their safety.

G. Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, supported the USSR National Olympic Committee decision for Soviet athletes not to take part in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The arrival of the USSR athletes, he stresses in a statement published here, has become impossible because of the policy of the Reagan administration, which is stoking malicious anti-Soviet, anticommunist hysteria.

The Reagan administration is undermining the Olympic spirit for the benefit of its own policy of cold war and confrontation, G. Hall emphasizes.

It is not worth saying that by thwarting the USSR's participation in the 23d Olympic Games the Reagan administration has primarily punished its own athletes. To some it has denied the opportunity to prove their skill at the Olympic Games after several years of intensive, strenuous training. It has doomed others to inevitable disappointment and doubts. As one U.S. participant put it, each sports medal will now be devalued and after each achievement the question will inevitably arise: But what would the results have been if athletes from the USSR had been competing? Dick Brown, a running coach, believes that without the USSR the Olympics will now be just "an extended version of the Inter-American games."

SEREBRENNIKOV DENIES DECISION REVENGE FOR 1980

LD120918 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 12 May 84

["Shifting the Blame" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 May -- TASS political observer Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The decision that the USSR National Olympic Committee was forced to make about the impossibility of Soviet athletes' participation in the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles has been greeted with approval by the international sporting public. However, in an attempt to defend the anti-Olympic actions of Washington and the organizers of the games, U.S. officials and the Western press have decided to put all the blame on somebody else. They are alleging that the USSR decided not to participate out of "revenge" for the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

This version of events crudely distorts the position of the Soviet NOC. Such slanderous insinuations could not be further from the truth. Let us look at the facts. The boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, the capital of the world's first socialist state, was a purely political decision on the part of the Washington administration, and not the U.S. National Olympic Committee. This unprecedented action had been accompanied by a most flagrant breach of the rules of the Olympic Charter by the U.S. Government, which had brought pressure to bear on American athletes and sports federations with a view to forcing them to take part in a shameful boycott.

Precisely this boycott was a political action on the part of the American authorities and an attempt already then to undermine the principles and traditions of the international Olympic movement. During preparations for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the Reagan administration has been continuing its unceremonious attitude with regard to the Olympic Charter and the traditions of "Olympism."

The responsible and thought-out step by the USSR National Olympic Committee and a number of other socialist countries has highlighted the Washington administration's line, which was manifested distinctly earlier -- namely, a line aimed at undermining the Olympic movement.

What question can there be of civil rights, the human dignity of sportsmen and officials in Los Angeles, where with the obvious connivance of the official authorities, the reactionary circles of the United States have launched an anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaign unprecedented in scale, and have created favorable conditions for extremist actions of the most shameless anticommunist, Zionist, and emigrant organizations? Thus the nonparticipation of the athletes of Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, and Vietnam is the Los Angeles Olympics is dictated above all by a deep concern for strengthening the international Olympic movement, for the preservation of its purity and unity. To act otherwise would be tantamount to an approval of the anti-Olympic actions of the American authorities and organizers of the games.

A decision of this kind pursues the main objective -- to preserve the basic principles and goals of the International Olympic Movement: educating young people, with the aid of sport, in a spirit of mutual understanding and friendship, facilitating the creation of a better and calmer world and also of goodwill among peoples. It is understandable to any sober-minded person that the decision not to participate is an enforced measure which, naturally, does not bear any political character and, all the more, is not a step in response to the U.S. boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow.

SECURITY SAID TO BE SOLE REASON FOR BOYCOTT

LD121729 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 May 84

[Vladimir Pozner's "Daily Talk"]

[Text] I would like to begin this talk with the following quote from the statement by the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, Peter Ueberroth: I happen to think the world has misread the Soviet remarks. They are serious, no question; I think it is a serious, strong statement, but I don't think it's irrevocable.

Except for those last seven [as heard] words I agree with Mr Ueberroth, and I had the opportunity to make that clear when he and I talked together on Friday morning. The venue was offered by KABC talk radio hosted by (Ray Green). Mr Ueberroth brought up some vital issues, and I'd like to bring them back to you in an effort to make the Soviet Union's stance absolutely clear.

Mr Ueberroth voiced deep regret that the athletes will suffer, and that is perfectly true. But the point is this: On the one hand, there is the disappointment of not participating after so many years of hard work and training; on the other, there is the issue of security of life and limb. America has a history for violence, as we all know. Over the years of the Reagan Presidency there has been a concerted effort to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria, and not without success. Who is ready to guarantee that, considering those facts, someone will not toss a bomb into the Soviet quarters of the Olympic Village, or take a shot during the competitions? We're talking about the cream of our nation, the young men and women we take pride in. Why should they risk their lives?

As we know, it is incredibly difficult to guarantee airtight security even when an all-out effort is made but, in the absence of such an effort, what then? This should be made absolutely clear to one and all. There have been and will be more efforts from certain quarters to treat the Soviet decision as a boycott or a tit-for-tat act or both. Do not be misled. Had the Soviet Union been seeking for a pretext to get even with America's boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, nothing could have been easier. Grenada would have been a fine pretext. So would the mining of Nicaraguan ports and the incident with the Soviet tanker Lugansk. Neither of these was (?reverted) to.

We are not a childish nation. We do not indulge in such gestures as tit-for-tat, and we have clearly and unequivocally condemned boycotts as running counter to the Olympic spirit. Speaking of that, we feel that the Olympic spirit has been violated time and again by the United States. Its commercialization is a point in case. But we can live with that, even though we have protested against it and will continue to do so. But security is another matter. When people start playing with the word freedom and use it to justify anti-Soviet rallies and demonstrations planned for the Los Angeles Olympics they are either being dishonest or naive. Yes, you can get a permission to demonstrate, but they can also be controlled, the demonstrations, limited to certain areas which, for example, would be far from any Soviet athletes and would therefore not affect their spirit, their sense of well-being and so on. But this has not even been looked into.

What it comes down to is that we do not see why our athletes should take the risk of being hurt: Neither do they see why they should take that risk; nor do ordinary, average people.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD131628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 May 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, editor-in-chief of MOSCOW NEWS; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor-in-chief of IZVESTIYA; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades! Last week people in various countries marked as a great holiday Victory Day by the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War. In many towns in both East and West Europe, wreath-laying ceremonies were held at the graves of Soviet soldiers -- ceremonies which expressed the deep feelings of those who attended and which were filled with great meaning. "The historic victory by the Soviet people over fascism lives in the memory of mankind as an event which had an extremely profound effect on the entire course of the post-war development of Europe and the whole world." -- This is what the GDR newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND wrote. Soviet soldiers, rightly called the soldiers of peace, brought peace to mankind in 1945.

Up to the present day, too, we are obligated to them in no small degree for the fact that peace has been preserved on earth for the almost four decades that have passed since then. "The lessons of the Great Fatherland War are a harsh warning to those who lay claims today to world domination." -- These words from an article in PRAVDA by Comrade Ustinov were noted and stressed by many foreign commentators. The soldiers of peace continue today, of course, to carry out their mission. They fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty in united formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states. The security of our countries, the peaceful labor of our peoples and the prevention of nuclear war, Comrade Chernenko said, depend to an enormous degree on the unity and cohesion of the countries of socialism. Current events are providing us with fresh examples of the strengthening of the fraternal alliance. This week the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the talks held in Moscow between Comrades Chernenko and Jaruzelski. The leadership of both parties noted the unanimity of views on all the topical problems of the international situation, and the resolve of the fraternal states to strengthen their unity in the cause of preserving peace and developing international cooperation.

CEMA Meeting, Jaruzelski Visit

[Gerasimov] An important document was signed during the talks in Moscow: a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland up to the year 2000. The world press noted that the basic principles of that document could perhaps also become the basis for the joint economic strategy being drafted by the CEMA countries which will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the leaders of the CEMA member countries in June. It should be said, of course, that since the war, Poland and the Soviet Union have been cooperating very closely. For example, 150 major industrial enterprises, producing 30 percent of the country's output, were built in Poland with direct technical assistance from the Soviet Union, and in turn, about 280 Soviet enterprises are wholly or partly furnished with Polish equipment. Polish shipyards have built more than 800 ships for the Soviet Union. These are the achievements of the past. Now, however, the long-term program opens up big prospects for the development and deepening of links between our two fraternal countries. This program provides for the perfection of processes of integration, the deepening of production specialization and coordination, and the development of qualitatively new industries.

[Sobolev] Gennadiy Ivanovich, the cooperation that you have described is, I think, a typical example of the opportunities that socialism provides in the area of internationl division of labor, and it must be said that in the 35 years of its existence, the CEMA has provided many such examples. Reciprocal deliveries account for the bulk of the fraternal countries' import requirements for the most important types of goods, and the opportunities for this are provided by their strong economic potential which is continuing to develop dynamically. While, for example, when CEMA was first founded, its members provided 18 percent of world industrial output, that figure now exceeds 30 percent. CEMA allows efforts to be pooled to solve the most important problems, for example the fuel and energy problem, providing the population with reliable food supplies and improving food quality. The CEMA countries now possess 16 percent of the world area sown to crops and produce 20 percent of the world agricultural output.

Overall, I would put it this way: The pooling of efforts enables us to work better toward the chief aim of socialist production -- satisfying the requirements of the working people. Here is another figure: In the years that CEMA has been in existence the living standards of the working people in the member-states have increased almost fivefold. And it is important to note yet another aspect of economic cooperation: The stronger the economies of our countries become, the more reliably safeguarded are the security and peaceful labor of the people. In the current situation this is a very substantial point. Speaking at a dinner in honor of Comrade Jaruzelski, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko drew attention to the fact that, inspired by Washington's example and encouraged by calls for an anti-communist crusade, revanchists of all hues are raising their heads.

FRG-Polish Border Question

[Yefimov] Yes, over the past few months revanchist circles in the FRG have been waging a campaign, one might say, of psychological terror against Poland. The Poles have been inundated by a flood of letters,and although they were sent by different people, they are all stereotyped and the address invariably incudes the three words: "provisionally existing Poland." These letters suggest to Poles living in the western parts of the country that they should clear out of their lands. Who is behind these letters? Mostly it is the so-called organization of German landowners in the east and the Sudeten. However, it is not just them: Postcards carrying a ready-made text are sold in all newspaper stalls throughout the FRG and cost just DM 0.5.

The revanchist organizations possibly don't even understand, or want to understand, just what the situation in Europe is today, what is meant by the terms unconditional surrender, the abolition of the Third Reich, the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the 1970 Polish-FRG treaty which describes Poland's borders clearly and precisely, and finally the Helsinki Act signed in 1975 which also stressed that the borders formed in Europe after the war are inviolable. The FRG Government, however, is obliged both to remember and to understand all this. It should understand another thing, too: The revanchist postcards bear the stamp of the Bundespost -- and that is definitely not a private enterprise. Bonn, of course, knows very well what is going on. The Bonn Ministry of so-called Inter-German Relations is now preparing the publication of an official map of Germany for required reading by all FRG citizens. The map shows the country inside the borders of 1937 -- in other words, Hitler's borders. This is what they are dreaming of, and of course this stirs up nationalist prejudices and revanchist emotions in the FRG.

[Sobolev] It would be very appropriate, Nikolay Ivanovich, to remind the people that you have been talking once again about the results of the Great Fatherland War. Continuing our discussion of events in the past week, it should be mentioned that the Conference on Confidence and Security-Beuilding Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed in Stockholm on 8 May.

Stockholm Conference

[Gerasimov] This is the second session of the conference, and President Reagan devoted another speech to coincide with its opening. He stated that during the recess, consultations had been held, and said that the United States was ready for honest talks in Stockholm. He himself gave examples of that honesty. Reagan mentioned the U.S. proposals on chemical weapons. Even the U.S. press, however, called these proposals unacceptable in advance for the Soviet side: the proposals are therefore dishonest. Next, Reagan mentioned the Western proposal in the Vienna talks and a mutual and balanced reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe; but this, too, is a dishonest one. Both these proposals were ones that were invented, and probably invented with difficulty, not being aimed at achieving progress at the talks, but made out of purely preelection considerations and for propaganda effect. Nevertheless, despite the administration's anti-Sovietism, the average American is not in a bellicose mood; he prefers peace to confrontation. Reagan, therefore, has to be dressed the robes of a peacemaker. That is how the West approaches Stockholm.

Now let us see how our country approaches it. We tabled our own proposals for examination by the Stockholm Conference. There are six of these. We propose that states possessing nuclear weapons pledge non-first-use of those weapons. The Soviet Union has already made this pledge at the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. According to the logic of this pledge, the states who possess no nuclear weapons -- either their own or those belonging to anyone else and stationed on their territory -- are totally unable to use them first. They therefore need have no fear that these weapons will be used against them by the Soviet side. One could mention the specific example of Spain. On 10 May, at a dinner in honor of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted that as far as we can judge, Spain has no intention of allowing nuclear weapons on its territory; and in this connection, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko recalled the Soviet statement that nuclear weapons would not be used against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territories.

[Sobolev] Gennadiy Ivanovich, it seems to me that the example of Spain shows that the nuclear disarmament proposed by the countries of socialism, this idea, has won over the minds not only of the enormous majority of ordinary people throughout the world, but even in a number of capitalist countries -- under the influence of public opinion, of course -- it has risen to the government level. Sweden, Finland, and the Greek Governments are officially opposing the stationing of the new U.S. first-strike missiles in Western Europe. Holland, despite the pressure being put on it by its incomparably more powerful NATO allies, is not yet giving way and is not issuing the decision to station the 48 cruise missiles allotted to it by the NATO order. The Danish parliament has just passed a resolution calling on the government to endeavor to ensure that the country remains free of nuclear weapons both in peacetime and in time of crisis and in wartime. The same goes for Spain. And what is more, all these countries are participants in the Stockholm conference, which you have been talking about.

[Gerasimov] All this shows that Washington is wrong in thinking that it has closed the issue of its nuclear missiles in Europe and that the European public has gotten used to the idea. To continue our discussion of the proposals at Stockholm, our second proposal is for the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. To be precise, the proposal belongs to all the countries of the Warsaw Pact, and this very week these countries proposed to the NATO countries that consultations begin on this question. The objection to this proposal in the West is that it is allegedly superfluous because the UN Charter and other international documents have similar pledges.

The UN Charter, however, can be regarded as a code of general principles, whereas the present proposal should be viewed as an important specific formulation applicable to Europe, applicable to two opposing military machines, blocs, alliances. The conclusion of a treaty of this kind would have a favorable influence on the international atmosphere. After all, the situation at the moment is alarming everyone -- with the exception perhaps of Washington. Washington is claiming that everything is fine, that everything is better than it was. Here is what Reagan declared: America is on the threshold of a new era of peace, prosperity, and trade. That is the latest falsehood: the policies of the White House are alarming everyone.

The third proposal is for the start of talks on the nonincrease and reduction of military spending. There are advocates in the United States of the thesis that attempts could be made to ruin the Soviet Union by forcing fresh twists in the arms race spiral against it. There is also the military-industrial complex in the United States, prepared to bring about a worldwide conflagration for the sake of its self-seeking interests. But even in opulent America, military spending has been the principal cause of an unprecedented budget deficit, so large that America's allies are complaining that this deficit is hindering the entire world capitalist economy. So where are the prosperity and trade which the President waxes lyrical about?

It is reasonable to suppose that military spending can be reduced without prejudice to the security of the sides. The United States can at present, in one salvo of its strategic nuclear forces, employ approximately 12,000 nuclear warheads. Their total capacity is hundreds of times greater than all the explosions of the 6 years of World War II. Citing this example, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov noted in his recent article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that you do not have to be a military man or a scientist to realize that the further build-up of nuclear armaments is becoming senseless. However much they are increased, there will be more than enough to destroy the enemy many times over, but there will not be enough for a so-called disarming strike. Marshal Ogarkov writes: A crushing retaliatory strike against the aggressor even by the limited quantity of nuclear warheads left to the defender -- a strike inflicting unacceptable damage -- becomes inevitable in the present circumstances. So, against this background, we propose that agreement should be sought on the reduction of military spending. Our fourth proposal concerns a ban on chemical weapons.

Now, our fifth proposal. It concerns nuclear-free zones -- in the north of Europe and in the Balkans, and, indeed, we are altogether in favor of a Europe free of nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range. But the United States is against nuclear-free zones.

Finally, our sixth proposal. It concerns the drawing up of additional confidence-building measures. Well, we have always been in favor of confidence-building measures so long as they are truly confidence-building measures and not attempts to spy, to peer over one's neighbor's fence.

[Yefimov] The drift of what we are proposing at Stockholm is that we should go straight to the heart of the matter and not beat about the bush, that we should tackle the main things, the most essential points. That is the main drift of all our six proposals.

The United States proposes a different approach. There is in English an expression; peanuts. When attempts are made to replace something serious with something paltry and trifling, Americans say that is peanuts. It is peanuts that Washington is proposing at Stockholm instead of tackling large-scale problems on a large scale. For instance, they propose that improvements be made to telephone links. Is this necessary? Possibly. It will not get in the way of the main issue at stake. But they are avoiding the main issue. In the meantime, Pershing and cruise missiles -- that is, first-strike weapons -- are being placed on our doorstep, and even if you install two or three telephones on each missile, it will still not solve the main problem.

It is not fortuitous, evidently, that in THE WASHINGTON POST, the observer Cohen exclaimed that as far as certain American proposals are concerned, it would have been better if they had not been made in the first place.

[Gerasimov] Talking of what is paramount and what is secondary, I would also like to stress the fact that an important element in the strengthening of peace would be the observance of peaceful norms of relations between the nuclear powers.

U.S. L. American Policy

[Sobolev] At this roundtable, we have on numerous occasions in the past had occasion to discuss the canting hypocrisy of the American leaders, but they continue to provide us with more and more material on this subject. The ancients left us a wise saying: If you tell a lie once, no one will believe you again. Washington officials have told so many lies that one has lost track of them. The other day, President Reagan delivered a defense of his policies in Central America. He was again publicly defending it because the White House needs fresh cash to extend its interference in the area -- billions, trillions, of dollars. The ruling circles of the United States -- this is the mood they are in -- are wondering whether the American cash will not be wasted, not to mention public opinion, which is also concerned by the moral aspect of American policies. Just before Reagan's broadcast, these policies were subjected to devastating criticism by Gus Hall, the Communist leader, on the one hand, and, on the other, the Center for Defense Information, whose membership is made up of retired senior officers.

[Yefimov] You mentioned Gus Hall. What he said was that the history of numerous American military interventions shows that the Marines have never gone into Central America to defend freedom -- the cause which Reagan is currently advocating -- but were sent in there, writes Gus Hall, to collect debts for the National City Bank, to protect the American oil trusts, and to ensure superprofits for the United Fruit Company. They put into power such tyrants as the Somoza family, which maintained the bloody dictatorship in Nicaragua for 45 years.

[Sobolev] In an attempt to deflect the criticism, the President ceaselessly talks about the freedom and democracy which the United States supposedly brings its southern neighbors. The latest example he has cited is the pseudo-elections in El Salvador. The victory of the placeman Duarte was organized, and -- even before the count was finished -- declared, by U.S. Government officials. But the other contender, D'Aubuisson, also a faithful servant of Washington, but one whom his masters are ashamed of because of his bad reputation, unexpectedly declared that he had won. Duarte declares that he polled 55 percent of the vote, and D'Aubuisson that he polled 52 percent.

[Gerasimov] The WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote the other day that the Reagan administration had put something like 2 million dollars into the free elections farce in El Salvador. The scenario for the elections was drawn up in advance and approved personally by Reagan. It was implemented by the CIA. Washington, by the way, may be for Duarte, but it is not against D'Aubuisson. The American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has just given a detailed account of how the State Department and CIA direct the actions of the death squads whose chief D'Aubuisson is regarded to be. During the previous elections in El Salvador -- to the Constitutional Assembly -- the Americans gave this psychopathic killer wide scope and let him become president of the Assembly. They needed a more presentable figure for the role of Salvadoran head of state. They found one, they picked one. And they will find a job for the other one, too.

[Yefimov] History is repeating itself in the sense that in Vietnam the Americans were changing their puppets in Saigon. And incidentally, history is repeating itself in terms of the arguments used by Reagan in his speech on Central America, which was billed in advance, and which takes us back to the old days of Reagan's virulent anti-Soviet statements.

[Sobolev] His words about freedom and democracy reminded me of an incident that occurred in Haiti. Franklin Roosevelt, the future president, who was then assistant secretary of the Navy, visited the country after the American Navy had installed someone needed by the Americans in the presidency. Franklin met this president, and after their talks they were to get into a car. The president was about to get in first, but General Butler, the American Marine commander, took him by the collar and pulled him aside in order to let his chief go first. Roosevelt then stopped the general and let the president of Haiti go first. The dishevelled president got in first, as protocol requires. There are not many countries left in Latin America where American generals can drag presidents by the collar. But in their dealings with the president of El Salvador or D'Aubuisson, they are quite capable of taking such liberties. Duarte has now been urgently called to Washington so that he can personally testify to the triumph of freedom and democracy in his country, albeit under American direction. In general, it must be said that the American leaders use their placemen not just for various sorts of aggressive and terrorist operations, but also to tell lies with them. In the invasion of Grenada, the pocket rulers of a number of eastern Caribbean countries declared that it had been at their initiative. CIA agents carried out air raids on Nicaragua and mined Nicaraguan ports, and the Somozist mercenaries were ordered to claim responsibility for these piratical actions. Now the truth has emerged, but the Americans are not even blushing. They are still talking with feeling about freedom and democracy.

[Yefimov] The truth has indeed emerged, and last week the International Court in The Hague unanimously pronounced its verdict, demanding an end to the mining of Nicaraguan ports. And although the Americans hastened to declare that they do not recognize the jurisdiction of the court in this matter, its decision remains in force.

U.S. Chemical Weapons Use

[Sobolev] Yet another disclosure of the hypocrisy and lies of the Washington government occurred in connection with another court case, in America and on another subject -- the subject of the use of chemical weapons by the United States. The United States has a big program of chemical weapons rearmament for the 83-84 year for its entire Army. The amount of chemical ammunition will increase from 3 million units to 5 million. They will also change in quality, and Washington is executing this program to the accompaniment of speeches to the effect that it supposedly opposes such weaponry, is ready to ban it, and has never used it. Meanwhile, there are millions of witnesses to the fact that the American leadership is lying; moveover, there are tens of thousands of witnesses and victims living in the United States itself.

[Yefimov] Over the past 2 or 3 years, the Reagan administration, including the U.S. President himself, has attempted on several occasions to accuse the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons, now in Kampuchea, now in Afghanistan. They have even presented material evidence -- leaves with red or orange spots. Scientists, however, having studied these little spots, discovered that it is purely and simply bee droppings. Meanwhile, one of the New York courts recently actually did deal with a case connected with the use of a strong poisonous substance, Agent Orange, which translated into Russian means orange chemical preparation. The preparation was actively used by the Americans in the Vietnam war years. Of course, it was used against the Vietnamese, but for a variety of reasons, pilots made mistakes and dropped poison on their own people. Water was drunk where it shouldn't have been, and American servicemen were affected by it. The years passed, and these servicemen started to produce deformed children, mentally backward, with undeveloped extremities -- three fingers etc. It was the fathers of these children who took to court the seven chemical sisters -- the seven major U.S. monopolies that supplied and are supplying the orange chemical preparation to the Pentagon. Usually, court cases like this last years and cost millions. This case lasted only a few minutes. The judge announced that the manufacturers of the orange chemical preparation had agreed to pay 180 million dollars to those who had suffered.

There are two considerations in this connections. 180 million dollars is no small amount. One can imagine even from this amount how many people suffered in the United States -- no small number.

[Gerasimov] About 60,000, it is thought.

[Yefimov] But there is another question arising: How many suffered in Vietnam itself?

[Gerasimov] About 2 million.

[Yefimov] About 2 million. Naturally, responsibility for this is borne not only by the companies, but also by the U.S. Government. And the second thing: Why was case rushed through in a few minutes? Because they did not want a political scandal. They bought themselves out with millions. The firms, of course, are not impoverished by this. They will obtain their profits and get their due from new deliveries. But there were some people in the united States very unwilling to see the press month by month publishing numerous pieces of evidence, not inventions, I stress, but evidence, of the use of chemical poisons in Vietnam, exposing the criminal activity of the U.S. Government.

Olympics Pullout

[Sobolev] And here is another, one of many, example of the hypocrisy and lies of the American leaders in quite another area, but also bearing on poisoning -- this time poisoning the international atmosphere. I mean their lies about respecting the Olympic Charter and about creating all the conditions for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. There is more than sufficient evidence that these are lies.

[Gerasimov] Take for example the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS. It receives many letters from readers from various countries on this theme. Here is a typical letter from France signed by Jean Gide. This Frenchman writes: The Washington and Californian authorities are conniving at whipping up anti-Soviet and anti-socialist hysteria in the United States. Soviet athletes will be booed and whistled. Everywhere -- on the streets, in hotels, at the stadium -- they will be subjected to insults and attacks. You should defend the dignity of the Soviet people. This letter, as you understand, was written and received before the decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee not to take part in the Los Angeles games.

[Yefimov] The White House and reactionary press of the United States, caught unawares by the decision of the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union, are now trying to confuse public opinion and to distort the real motive for the decision. They are saying that it is merely revenge in response for 1980, when the Americans, answering a call from U.S. President Carter, announced a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. But it is not revenge nor retaliation for the boycott. You and I will hardly go to visit someone if we suddenly learn that they intend to insult or humiliate us in someone else's house. But it is precisely this that was planned with the blessing of the current U.S. Administration in relation to our athletes and the athletes of the other socialist countries. They were preparing for it. The world press is now full of statements showing that the decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee has been met with understanding. Yes, the decision cannot but sadden the athletes, but it was impossible not to take it. To respect oneself, one's dignity, one's honor is of course our right and sacred duty. Here are some statements from the world press. The French paper LIBERATION: It was precisely the American Administration which resorted to various bureaucratic tricks and to provocations prepared in advance, which forced the Soviet Union to make this decision. It is quite obvious, continued the paper, that the U.S. Administration has taken a clearly irrational position: without the athletes from the socialist countries, holding the games is virtually meaningless.

The Indian paper, NATIONAL HERALD: with the connivance of the U.S. authorities, various extremist organizations and groups have stepped up their activities. They are openly aiming to create intolerable conditions for the stay of the delegation of the Soviet Union. WASHINGTON POST: It is true that many Californians had intended to give the Los Angeles Olympics an anti-Soviet hue.

[Sobolev] Here, for example it is reported from San Francisco that the ring-leader of a rabid anti-Soviet group, the Coalition to Ban the Soviets, -- according to press figures it unites 165 bandit organizations -- has admitted that the decisions of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR has disrupted the coalition's far-reaching plans; it intended to arrange noisy anti-Soviet assemblages and provocations in Los Angeles during the games.

[Gerasimov] They wanted to turn the games into an anti-Soviet pantomime, but we are not playing such, in inverted commas, games. I should like to mention the argument being used by the American side in explaining why such an anti-Soviet situation exists in Los Angeles. This is what they say: we are a free country, everyone does what he wants.

[Sobolev] They even quote the First Amendment to the Constitution, which obliges or at least gives the right...

[Gerasimov interrupts] Gives the right...

[Sobolev interrupts] ...to violate the Olympic Charter.

[Gerasimov] Yes. But in general this thing about being a free country is a contentious statement in general. Ask an unemployed man, a black, a native Indian about this freedom, and he will give his own comment on this statement. But there it is not even a matter of this. The host country is obliged to ensure normal conditions for all participants of the Olympics. That is elementary.

[Yefimov] Now the decision of our Olympic Committee is being discussed in many socialist countries, and many have made the decision not to take part in the Olympic Games. The reason is the same. The statement of the GDR National Olympic Committee, for example, says: The constant political interference of the U.S. Administration in the preparations for the Olympics and the numerous violations of the Olympic Charter have created a grave danger for the GDR athletes. Repeated appeals by the GDR National Olympic Committee to the organizers of the Los Angeles games remained unanswered. This explains the decision.

[Sobolev] Here we end the program, comrades. Thank you for listening. All the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD112128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 May 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program conducted by Yevgeniy Kachanov, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio; with Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Snishkin, TASS political observer and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, "our commentator"]

Arms Control

[Excerpts] [Kachanov] We have received an interesting letter from Tatyana Meventsova, a listener from Tomsk. She writes with alarm that a monstrous amount of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons has been accumulated throughout the world, enough to annihilate all the world's inhabitants many times over. For myself, I would add that according to some data, the total power of existing nuclear warheads already exceeds the equivalent of 50 million metric tons of TNT, which is 100 metric tons for each inhabitant of the world.

However, let us return to the letter from our Tomsk listener. It should be clear to everyone, Tatyana Meventsova writes, that if a nuclear conflict occurs, all living things will be wiped off the face of the earth. The position of our country and that of the socialist states is quite unambiguous: there must be no war; it can and must be prevented, our listener stresses and goes on to ask: But what is the West's approach to this question? I shall pass the letter containing this question to Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer.

[Shishkin] In placing its bet on achieving military superiority, the Reagan administration is directing its course towards war. It is accelerating the implementation of unprecedented programs for creating and deploying new types of nuclear weapons and other means of mass annihilation of people. Along with accelerating the nuclear arms race, Washington is also increasing the rate of production, renewal and stockpiling of chemical weapons. A large-scale program of chemical reequipment of the U.S. Armed Forces has already been elaborated for 1983-87. The intent is to carry out a radical modernization of the military-chemical arsenal and to increase the number of chemical munitions to 5 million units in the next 5 years compared with the present 3 million units. The broad program of militarizing space which has already been elaborated in Washington, is directed toward the same purpose -- world domination. In particular, the intention has been announced in Washington to build a united space center in Colorado which will control all future flights of the shuttle craft and military satellites. Expenditure on space research in the United States already comprises one of the major items of the entire United States military budget.

[Kachanov] But, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, there can be only one sensible conclusion to be drawn from this: That it is essential to do everything to remove from mankind the terrible threat hanging over it. Perhaps you will say something more specific on this.

[Shishkin] A very important and great step in this direction would be made if all the nuclear powers supported the initiative put forward by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to subordinate the relations between nuclear powers to determined norms, and specifically, to regard the prevention of nuclear war as the main aim of their foreign policy; not to permit situations which cause a danger of nuclear conflict, and if such a danger should arise, to hold urgent consultations to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear conflagration; to renounce the propaganda of nuclear war in any of its forms, global or limited; to undertake commitments not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; to under no circumstances use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries which have no such weapons on their territory; to respect the status of already created nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world; to not permit the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form; to not hand over to anyone at all such weapons or control over them; to not deploy them on the territory of countries where there are no nuclear weapons at present; to not move the nuclear arms race into new spheres including space; and step by step, on the basis of the principle of equal security, to seek to reduce nuclear armaments until they are totally eliminated in all forms.

[Kachanov] But we know that the Reagan administration and its NATO allies at all levels stubbornly refuse to align themselves with this initiative. They are doing everything to belittle the significance of this extremely important peace-loving action of the USSR. For example, Washington asserts that a renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, already made by the USSR, is allegedly insufficient. It is impossible, they say, to bring everything down to just these weapons.

[Shishkin] By all of their practical deeds and also by various other peace initiatives, the USSR and the other socialist countries have frequently shown that these so-called arguments of the United States are not worth a wooden nickel. This was shown once again by the latest initiative put forward by the socialist countries on 7 May by agreement among the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

They presented a proposal to the NATO member-states to conclude a treaty on the reciprocal non-use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations. In their appeal to the NATO member-states, the socialist states recalled that as far back as 5 January 1983, in the Prague political declaration, they put forward a proposal to conclude a treaty on the reciprocal non-use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations.

The essence of this proposal is well known. It envisages that the members of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO should adopt, on a reciprocal basis and in treaty form, commitments not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other, and consequently not to be the first to use any military force at all against each other. This proposal would apply also to the territory of all the states which were party to the treaty and also to their military and civilian personnel, naval, air and space vessels and other objects belonging to them wherever they were located.

Stockholm Conference

Another important step towards reaching a mutually acceptable understanding which would allow mankind to be freed from the nuclear threat was made at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which resumed work 8 May. On the very first day, the Soviet delegation presented for discussion a proposal from the USSR which provided a concrete embodiment of the proposal put forward by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that the relations between nuclear powers should be subordinated to definite norms and that the prevention of nuclear war should be the main aim of their foreign policy. The USSR proposed that appropriate concrete commitments should be undertaken by all states participating in the Stockholm conference regardless of whether they were members of military alliances or were neutral and nonaligned. Of course, all the states of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic alliance should participate in the proposed treaty as the military confrontation between them is particularly dangerous. The conclusion of such a treaty would have a fruitful influence on the development of the whole international situation; it would radically strengthen the political and legal foundation of the observance of the principles of the non-use of force or the threat of force and would raise its effectiveness. It would thus create a substantial guarantee against the outbreak of military conflicts in Europe and elsewhere.

[Kachanov] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, we know that all the proposals and initiatives which the USSR and the other socialist countries persistently and consistently put forward at the most varied international forums are sufficiently all-embracing and long term. They are honorable proposals and that is surely why they enjoy the support of all peace-loving forces.

[Shishkin] The broad antiwar movement against the senseless policies pursued by Washington which has arisen in Western Europe and the United States, is clear evidence that the lessons of the war which ended 39 years ago have not been wasted. They have taught people not only to value peace but also to struggle to maintain it. Speaking of the historic importance of the experience accumulated since the end of the war, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that the most important conclusion to be drawn from this experience is undoubtedly that the cohesion of the socialist countries is essential. Unity and cohesion help us to gain more and more new successes in various spheres of creative work. They help us to withstand difficult moments, to rebuff the attacks of the class enemy. The security of our countries, the peaceful labor of our peoples and the prevention of nuclear war to a vast extent depend on the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. I would also like to note another important lesson from the Soviet people's Great Fatherland War. In 1941-1945, socialism withstood a difficult test such as no other social system had ever been subjected to. And this should not be forgotten by those who gnash their teeth at the achievements of socialism and who are still dreaming of crushing it. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, we are ready to give the most resolute rebuff to anyone who dares to encroach on the independence of our homeland, of fraternal Poland and our other socialist allies.

[Kachanov] Thank you Gennadiy Arkadiyevich.

Militarization of Space

Sergey Pavlovich Ragodin from the town of Rodniki, Ivanovo Oblast, asks how great the danger is of the United States using space for military aims. It is not amenable to quantification, to say that it is very great or not very great. But I will say directly that the current plans in Washington to move the arms race into space are threatening the existence of all mankind in the most real way. Let us try, however, to examine the very concept of space wars, or star wars as it is called in the U.S. press, by analogy with the famous popular film.

Its start, or at least its official one, was laid down in President Reagan's famous speech in March last year in which he called for space arms systems to be planned which, as Reagan said, would be capable of defending the United States from Soviet missiles. Everything is clear here, it would seem. Again the notorious Soviet military threat which allegedly requires vigilance from the U.S. But why, then, space? It would seem that it is far away and not too cheap. But, the White House not only readily accepts expenses, but is also ready virtually to fight with its bare fists for what it calls its concept of defense. And this is the heart of the matter; this concept is not a defense concept at all. The program to militarize space is a clearly expressed attempt to achieve unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union, and consequently the possibility of inflicting a first strike. I will try to explain this idea.

In January this year in the United States, one of the first tests of a new antisatellite system was executed. An F-15 fighter launched a missile specially intended to annihilate satellites in orbit. This was a dummy launch. However, they are already planning to carry out an armed launch for the destruction of a target in space this autumn. It is clear that the destruction of an opponent's satellites could have only one purpose; to deprive the opponent of the opportunity to observe and control its antimissiles systems, and under this cover to inflict a nuclear missile first strike. But if the F-15 planes are due to work generally from earth in relation to space, the other part of Reagan's concept assumes actions in the opposite directions, from space. I am referring to placing in orbit installations -- it does not matter whether they are manned or not -- which would be armed with powerful antimissile weapons, laser or beam types. Their task is to eliminate any missile launched by an opponent. This is quite achievable technically, but it is not a matter of technology. Here the very same strategic task is set, that of creating a shield behind which it would be possible to contemplate making a destructive nuclear strike against the other side without too much fear of reprisal. The legal side of such plans is clear. It is a direct violation of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. No term was fixed to the treaty and it was ratified according to all the rules of U.S. constitutional procedure. But the current Washington administration is trying to present things in such a way as to make it seem that it is not bound to observe this important international legal document. Of course, comrades, this is a vain illusion. It is clear to anyone that the Soviet Union will not allow the other side to gain unilateral military superiority, in psace, at sea, or on land,.

Attempts to destroy the existing balance will undoubtedly be rebuffed in an appropriate manner. But, as regards the current master of the White House's open disregard for generally accepted principles of relations between civilized states, and for international law as such, let it be on his own conscience, as they say.

War in Lebanon

Many of our listeners, in particular Comrade Semenova from Kharkov, Nikolay Fedorovich Prygunov from Ryazan Oblast, and Comrade Zrelykh from Zaporozhye, are interested in various aspects of the situation in the Near East.

Most questions concern the latest events in Lebanon, but some comrades pose the problem more widely: What are the prospects for a real and stable political settlement in the Near East?

Indeed, the dramatic upheavals of the civil war in Lebanon, the patriots' struggle against the Israeli occupiers in the south of the country and the difficulties of creating a national unity government at times push the entire picture into the background. After all, the events in Lebanon are only part of the problem whose essence lies in the imperialist interference in the affairs of the entire region, interference which is growing stronger.

Yes, we know that the attempt at direct armed pressure undertaken by the United States and by some of the NATO allies has suffered failure. But the armada of the American 6th Fleet situation off the Lebanese shores continues to exert serious destabilizing influence. Under the cover of these vessel's guns, Israeli troops are throwing their weight around in Lebanon, pursuing on the whole a policy of annexation of the occupied territories. The support Washington is giving to Israel -- I have in mind diplomatic support at various levels, financial support and in the first place, of course, military support -- is undoubtedly the main obstacle on the road to peace in the Near East, a peace which the United States does not wish for and for which it is not striving.

This is shown both by Washington's obstructionist position at the UN and by its attempts to foist its will on the peoples of the Near East by means of separate deals. Such a policy cannot be called anything other than destructive. This is a road leading to an impasse. The question arises: Is there really no reasonable alternative?

Of course, such an alternative exists. And this was stressed once again in the recent letter from the USSR permanent mission at the UN to Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. It says the following, and I quote: Striving with all available means to help draw the cause of a Near East settlement out of the impasse into which the Camp David policy of separate deals has taken it, the Soviet Union has consistently come out, and is coming out, in favor of convening an international conference on the Near East which would open up a realistic path towards a comprehensive solution to all questions engendered by the Near East conflict. The USSR is convinced that with the aid of such a conference it would be possible to break the chain of dangerous crises and wars in the Near East and guarantee to its peoples the peace they have long been waiting for. The above-mentioned international conference on the Near East should become a reliable mechanism for implementing the principles of a just and stable settlement in the region.

I will recall the principles being consistently and persistently upheld by the Soviet Union at all international forums. They are, first of all, to unconditionally withdraw Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories; further, to implement the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to create its own, independent state; and, finally, to guarantee the security and independent existence of all states and peoples of the Near East. This applies, naturally, both to the Palestinian people and Israel.

The enumerated principles are reasonable and realizable. Moreover, they have received wide international recognition. This was shown also by the 38th United Nations General Assembly session. With an overwhelming majority of votes a resolution to that effect was adopted. The General Assembly also resolutely spoke out in favor of convening an international conference on the Near East under the aegis of the UN. It is pointed out in this connection that all sides involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization, should take part in it on an equal basis.

So then, we have wide international agreement on the question of an all-embracing settlement. Under these conditions, the main task of the peace-loving forces is to overcome the fierce resistance of the United States and Israel and to work towards liquidating at last one more hot spot on our planet.

Chinese-SRV Border Clashes

Comrade Krasnukhin from Sverdlovsk requests us to tell him what has been taking place of late on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. We are fulfilling this request. According to reports from Hanoi, during all of April and early in May the Chinese side has constantly been undertaking hostile actions of an armed and other nature against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, thus maintaining heightened tension on the border between the countries. China has been carrying out intensive artillery and mortar shelling of a number of areas of Vietnam's northern border provinces. Repeated incidents of Chinese troops intruding into Vietnamese territory have taken place, of reconnaissance-diversionary detachments being infiltrated and of subversive literature being dropped in Vietnam.

As VNA noted, China's present provocations are the most serious since 1979 and are aimed a capturing individual sections of Vietnamese territory. The new acts of aggressions against a neighboring country are an integral part of an extensive subversive campaign aimed at weakening Vietnam and strengthening tension in Southeast Asia. One cannot help but notice the direct link between these actions and the events on the Kampuchean-Thai border, where the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea jointly with Vietnamese volunteers, have recently been inflicting a number of powerful blows against the Khmer counterrevolutionary bands, which are attempting to penetrate Kampuchean territory from Thailand.

The defeat of the counterrevolutionary rabble, which relies mainly on the support of the United States and Beijing, in the view of a number of observers, is forcing the Chinese to sharply intensify military pressure on Vietnam. The aim of such power pressure is clear -- to force Hanoi to give up the policy of support for the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, the course toward close cooperation and cohesion of the three states of Indochina in the common struggle against the dangerous intrigues by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. Observers also draw attention to the fact that the stepping up of hostile actions by China on the Vietnamese border was timed to coincide with the preparation of the official visit by the President of the United States Reagan to the PRC and with the visit itself. Evidently, it was thought in Beijing that the armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were creating a favorable climate for this visit, which, by the way, has again shown the community of the positions of the United States and China on a number of important international problems, in particular the Kampuchean and Afghan ones. The available facts show that the goal is being set of overthrowing people's power in Kampuchea, of undermining the alliance of the three fraternal countries of Indochina, and of stifling the Afghan revolution. But time has already shown fairly convincingly the futility of attempts to turn back the wheel of history. The lessons, both of the American aggression against the Vietnamese people, and, incidentally, large-scale Chinese invasion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in February 1979, recall this.

China's military provocations against the SRV are condemned in the Soviet Union, the recent TASS statement says. The SRV Government has repeatedly offered to conduct serious and businesslike negotiations with the PRC Government with a view to resolving all issues of bilateral relations by peaceful political means. It has repeatedly expressed its readiness to conclude a nonaggression treaty between the SRV and the PRC. It is precisely this road, and not military confrontation, the TASS statement stresses which would best of all respond to the interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, as well as the interests of peace and security in Asia.

ZORIN ASSESSES MONDALE-HART ELECTION 'POLEMICS'

LD121830 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 12 May 84

[From the "International Review" program, presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] In the past few days the election battle on the U.S. political scene has become intense. While a little while ago one had the impression that former U.S. Vice President Mondale had finally broken the strength of his chief rival, Senator Hart, following the primary elections held on Tuesday in several states, Hart managed once again to strengthen his position. The reason for this is the fact that Hart, evidently sensing that his chances of being put forward as the Democratic Party presidential candidate were slipping out of his hands, sharply stepped up his attacks against Mondale, not even refraining, as the U.S. press noted, from dealing blows below the belt. He started to link Mondale more and more frequently with the extremely unpopular policy of ex-President Carter, even putting the blame on his rival for the seizure of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. The polemics between the two leading Democratic Party candidates over the past few days have assumed such an intense nature that the press has begun writing of a possible split in the Democratic Party on the eve of its convention. I do not think that things will result in a split, but the fact that the bitter squabbling in the upper echelons of the Democratic Party is seriously weakening its position in the fight against the Republicans is indubitable.

Something that reflects to an even greater extent on the position of the Democrats is the fact that until now they have not managed to produce a united platform on key questions of domestic and foreign policy. In their criticism of the Reagan administration, the Democratic Party candidates have, first, not always shown consistency and, second, have been unable to draw up an alternative program that would give their political rivals, the Republicans, serious problems. Being engaged in their own internal disagreements, the Democratic Party leaders are evidently counting on concentrating their main fire to criticize the Republicans at the final state of the election campaign and after their convention chooses its candidates for president and vice president.

All this, naturally, plays into the hands of the organizers of the Republican Party election campaign. They use every opportunity to strengthen the position of their candidate. Thus, Reagan's recent meeting in Alaska with the pope is explained by U.S. political observers not by the fact that the two politicians [as heard] had an urgent need to meet, but by the fact that there are 26 million Catholic voters in the United States. This is why, for the sake of a 20-minute meeting of a purely protocol nature with the head of the Catholic Church, President Reagan waited for the pope for 36 hours in the little town of Fairbanks, Alaska.

The present stage of the U.S. election campaign shows that its chief participants are not attempting to discuss the problems most worrying ordinary Americans, but are substituting for this what Lenin called a striking, but empty duel between two bourgeois parties.

HU YAOBANG CONCLUDES VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

LD111522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The visit by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, to the DPRK ended today. As the paper NODONG SINMUN reports, international questions of mutual interest, particularly the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula, were discussed at the meeting with President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee.

DPRK PROTESTS RECONNAISSANCE BY U.S. SR-71

PM111343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Hostile Action"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May -- KCNA has reported a new act of provocation by the U.S. military against the DPRK.

On 8 May a U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft invaded DPRK airspace east of Kosong and then carried out reconnaissance over the country's northern regions. The agency stresses that such acts are a flagrant encroachment on the republic's sovereignty. They are aimed at the further striking of tension on the Korean peninsula.

The DPRK representative on the military commission for the armistice in Korea voiced a resolute protest in connection with this hostile U.S. action and demanded an end to the U.S. militarists' criminal activity.

BUSH, WEINBERGER TRIPS TO JAPAN ASSESSED

Bush Makes New Demands

LD112347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The official visit to Japan by U.S. Vice President Bush has ended. Our correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev reports from Tokyo:

It seems there will never be an end to the trade and economic disputes between Japan and the United States -- that is the chief impression from the results of the visit, although its main aim was precisely to eliminate this friction, which has become a very serious problem in relations between the two leading powers of the capitalist world. Only 1 month ago, Tokyo, under heavy pressure from Washington, agreed to considerable concessions in expanding imports of a number of agricultural goods. It seemed that a very acute problem which had kept Japanese politicians tense for more than a year had at last been resolved. However, during his meetings in Tokyo with cabinet ministers in charge of economic issues and with Prime Minister Nakasone, the U.S. Vice President put forward a whole range of further claims and demands in the trade and economic spheres. The point at issue here is not just that the United States' deficit in trade with Japan, which last year grew to the record sum of $22 billion, will jump to $26 billion this year according to forecasts.

It is clearly understood in Washington that when it comes to a choice between trade concessions and concessions in the military-political sphere, the latter is more willingly chosen in Japan.

Events of recent days have provided another obvious example in this context; it was on the day that Bush's visit began that the Japanese Cabinet endorsed a 5-year program of modernization of the armed forces for the period 1986-90. Implementation of the program should place Japan among the leading military powers. However, they did not manage to mollify the United States' stand by this means. Japanese officials have not as yet given a clear answer to the new U. S. demands. All this gives grounds to suppose that the trade and economic contradictions between the United States and Japan will increase in coming months, and Washington will undoubtedly use them to impose new military-political obligations upon Japan.

'Malicious Lies' From Weinberger

OW131415 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger met separately with Defense Agency Director General Kurihara, Prime Minister Nakasone, and Foreign Minister Abe in Tokyo on Friday. In this connection, our Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev reports as follows.

During his 24-hour visit to Japan, Secretary Weinberger missed no opportunity to heap most outrageous slanders on the Soviet Union. Even the most inquisitive journalist would have been unable to keep track of all his utterances about the so-called increasing Soviet military threat. To make it worse, Kurihara and other high-ranking officials of the Japanese Government gladly accpeted such malicious lies. Regrettably, this indicates the intention of the Japanese ruling circles to further fan anti-Soviet lies as a means to justify their own militarization policy.

Commenting on the outcome of the talks, Japanese mass media emphasized that Weinberger made no specific demands to Japan. It should be noted, however, that such demands had been made public a long time ago. It was by no means an accident, therefore, that this time Tokyo straightforwardly pledged to Weinberger Japan's utmost efforts for military buildup and creation of capabilities to defend 1,000-mile sealanes. Defense Agency Director General Kurihara also promised to meet the U.S. request for a new air force base to facilitate U.S. pilots' night-time training.

Weinberger expressed his wholehearted approval of all these, plus Japan's new 5-year defense modernization plan for 1986-90.

Also in Tokyo, the U.S. defense secretary made a strong call for united efforts of U.S. allies against the Soviet Union. In this connection, it is noteworthy that he came to Japan after reaching accords in South Korea [kankoku] about an increase in the U.S. military presence, military aid to the Seoul regime, and the upgrading of bilateral arrangements to cope with emergency. Tokyo showed its understanding for all these points, indicating that Japan in principle is not against a U.S.-led U.S.-Japan-South Korea [bei-nichi-kan] triangle military alliance to be created in the Far East.

Another noteworthy fact is that during Weinberger's visit, not a single Japanese leader expressed his concern about the increasing danger of nuclear war, particularly about the increase in U.S. nuclear war capabilities. None of them sought U.S. assurances concerning its respect for Japan's three nonnuclear principles either. On the contrary, Prime Minister Nakasone told the U.S. defense secretary that preparations are going on satisfactorily to accommodate U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers to be deployed in northern Japan. The F-16 can carry nuclear bombs for strikes against ground targets.

What does all this indicate? It indicates that the Japanese Government has again demonstrated its categorical support for the aggressive U.S. nuclear strategy, turning a blind eye to the fact that this strategy is an obstacle to nuclear arms limitations and threatens the survival of the earth.

JAPANESE CONCERNED OVER U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY

Strike Subs in Pacific

LD121052 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 12 TASS -- The American strike nuclear submarine Plunger left the U.S. naval base at Yokosuka in Japanese territory today after staying there from May 4, KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reported. Yokosuka has been converted into a Pentagon stronghold in the Far East in accordance with the Japanese-American "Security Treaty". The Japanese public is concerned about the increased activity of U.S. strike subs in the western Pacific. The newspaper AKAHATA said that the fleet of U.S. strike submarines in the past twenty years quadrupled to reach a total of 95 units. More than half of them are in the Pacific. The Pentagon plans to equip its submarines with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles from next June.

Rapid Deployment Force Exercises

LD111545 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 11 TASS -- Exercises of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force held in Japan for the first time have drawn to a close. They began May 7 on a range not far from Mount Fuji, Honshu Island. The exercises have shown that the Pentagon is now using the territory of Japan as a range for drilling operations [as received] coming within its global aggressive strategy, for establishing American hegemony in the Asian and the Pacific region, and pursuing a policy of blackmail and diktat with respect to Asian countries.

During the exercises the troops were training for a surprise attack. The war "games" began amid tight secrecy. Troops of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division (which is part of the Rapid Deployment Force) were put on alert, then boarded transport planes and were air-lifted from their permanent station in Hawaii to U.S. Atsugi base in Japan. Upon arrival on the Island of Honshu the troops were moved to the Higashi-Fuji range where they carried out simulated offensive operations.

The public of the country is concerned over this fresh escalation of aggressive actions of U.S. military in Japan. Mass rallies and demonstrations of protest were held on the initiative of anti-war organisations in the area of the Higashi-Fuji range. The demonstrators protested against the expansion of military cooperation between Japan and the United States.

PRC INCURSIONS AT VIETNAMESE BORDER CONDEMNED

New Provocations Cited

PM121830 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Provocations on the Border"]

[Text] Hanoi, 12 May -- In recent days, so VNA reports, the Chinese side has committed new armed provocations on the border with Socialist Vietnam.

In the period from 7 through 11 May, the report points out, Chinese artillery repeatedly shelled border regions in the northern Vietnamese Provinces of Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, Lai Chau, and especially Ha Tuyen and Lang Son. In addition, Chinese soldiers crossed the border and ma e a raid deep into Vietnamese territory. These actions resulted in considerable material harm to the population of SRV border regions, the destruction of homes, and the ruin of agricultural crop sowing. Peaceful inhabitants were killed and wounded.

Vietnamese fighters and militia in the border regions gave the provocative attacks a resolute rebuff, VNA observes.

VNA, NHAN DAN Reports

PM111924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Provocations on the Border"]

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May (TASS) -- As the VNA agency reports, since the beginning of May the Chinese side has been continuing armed provocations against the SRV. A number of regions in Ha Tuyen Province have been subjected to artillery shelling. In particular, a bus carrying passengers on a regular run was fired on, killing one person and injuring nine. Armed sorties from the Chinese side have continued in Vi Xuyen County in the same province. Vietnamese border guards and local inhabitants dealt a fitting rebuff to the provocateurs.

The Chinese side, VNA reports, has also repeatedly subjected Quang Ninh Province to shelling. As a result, 13 people have been killed, including women, children and old people, and 23 wounded. In addition, there have been armed incursions by Chinese soldiers and PRC ships have violated SRV territorial waters.

Hanoi, 11 May (TASS) -- The newspaper NHAN DAN stresses that Chinese policy toward the SRV, and also toward the LPDR and the PRK, is becoming increasingly hostile.

Recently, the Vietnamese Communist Party central organ points out, there have been intensified artillery shelling and actions by the Chinese side to seize Vietnamese territory. Beijing is building up its Armed Forces and arms on the border between the two countries and stepping up subversive activity against the SRV. The newspaper links the buildup of hostile actions on the border with U.S. President R. Reagan's recent visit to China.

NHAN DAN stresses that the Vietnamese people retain a desire to have friendly relations with China. At the same time, they are prepared to rebuff any aggressive intrigues against Vietnam and the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

WFTU, WFDY, Polish Protests

PM121912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "About the Border Provocations"]

[Text] Prague, 12 May -- The WFTU has issued a statement expressing profound regret that the PRC Government has still not given a positive reply to the SRV proposal on concluding a nonaggression treaty between the two states or to proposals for holding serious talks to resolve all problems concerning bilateral relations.

The WFTU notes with concern that Chinese Armed Forces have recently made several incursions into the SRV and occupied a number of elevations on Vietnamese territory. These actions constitute an open violation of international law and a major threat to peace in the region.

The working people and the peoples of countries in Asia and throughout the world demand that relations between states be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and that the necessary steps be taken to resolve all conflicts in a spirit of good-neighborliness, nonaggression, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The WFTU demands an immediate halt to hostile actions by Chinese Armed Forces against the SRV and appeals for peaceful solutions to be sought to all conflicts on the basis of the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

Budapest, 12 May -- In connection with the worsened situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the WFDY Bureau has adopted a statement which notes that Chinese Armed Forces have violated the SRV state border repeatedly in the recent period. Such actions constitute an overt act of aggression against Vietnam's sovereignty and threaten peace and security in that region.

The world's progressive and democratic youth is concerned, the statement says, by the fact that the incursions into Vietnamese territory took on a particularly dangerous character in the period of the visit to China by U.S. President R. Reagan, whose administration is implementing a policy of state terrorism and supercharging the situation in various parts of the globe. The WFDY Bureau condemns the armed provocations against Vietnam, demands an end to the dangerous actions, and appeals to the world's youth to strengthen solidarity with the SRV people.

Warsaw, 12 May -- A statement protesting against China's continuing armed provocations against the SRV and encroachments on Socialist Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity has been issued by the participants in a symposium held here to mark the 30th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's victory over French colonialism at Dien Bien Phu. It was organized by the Polish-Vietnamese Friendship Society, the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of the Socialist Countries, and the F.E. Dzerzinski Military-Political Academy.

We believe that the Vietnamese people have every right to live in peace, the statement points out. We protest resolutely against any form of Chinese political, economic, or especially military pressure on the SRV. We believe that the only way to resolve all conflicts is to follow the path of peace and serious negotiations.

MPR, Bulgaria, DRA Complain

OW111949 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Various countries have denounced the Chinese troops' continued armed provocations against Vietnam. The Mongolian committee for supporting the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea struggle stated that the actions taken by the Chinese side have violated Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Bulgarian committee for the solidarity of the Asian and African people expressed its worry over the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. It pointed out in a statement that China's provocations are a serious threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia. In his meeting with Vietnamese ambassador in Kabul, Afghan Foreign Minister Dost said that Afghanistan supports the Vietnamese people.

Indian CP Decries Actions

LD131915 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 13 TASS -- The Communist Party of India expresses a serious concern over the escalation of Beijing's hostile actions against Vietnam, says the party's statement circulated here. The statement is signed by Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India N.K. Krishnan.

The statement says that the launching by China of a large-scale aggression against Socialist Vietnam after President Reagan was welcomed in Beijing and a number of agreements were signed is eloquent evidence of the Chinese-American collusion against peace and stability in Asia.

The Communist Party of India condemns this aggression, demands immediate withdrawal of all Chinese forces from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and an end to aggression against Vietnam. The Communist Party of India expresses complete support and solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

RED CROSS, RED CRESCENT TO AID SRV FLOOD VICTIMS

PM101320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Aid From Friends"]

[Text] The executive committee of the Union of the USSR Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent has decided to send aid, gratis, to flood victims in the city of Haiphong. Medicines and children's food have been dispatched to the SRV Red Cross on board an Aeroflot plane.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS RECEIVE AWARDS FROM SRV

LD112043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] In Hanoi, a large group of Soviet specialists have been presented with government awards of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: The Order of Labor and the Order of Friendship. This is how highly rated their contribution is to the successful building of one of Vietnam's biggest thermal power stations, Pha Lai, one of the most important Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation projects.

REAGAN MICRONESIA REMARKS SHOW 'ANNEXATION' AIM

PM111430 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Becoming a Bridgehead"]

[Text] Washington, 10 May -- The United States is moving toward the virtual annexation of the UN Trust Territory of Micronesia and toward its transformation into a military-strategic bridgehead for American imperialism in the Pacific. This is indicated by President Reagan's remarks in an interview for PACIFIC magazine.

The President reaffirmed that his administration will seek the approval of Congress for an agreement on the so-called "free association" with the United States of three integral parts of Micronesia -- the Republic of Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. These agreements, as is known, were foisted on the population of Micronesia as part of long-standing U.S. efforts to decisively assimilate this territory.

Reagan made no secret of the fact that the United States will continue to step up its military presence in this strategically important region with a view to creating a forward base and test range for the Pentagon there. Asked whether it is likely that Washington will require more naval, air, and Army bases on the islands of Oceania than it has at present, he said: It is always sensible to leave available opportunities open. The United States already has naval and air bases on Guam, which will remain key U.S. sites in central Pacific regions.

Although current plans call for this region to be used for combat training, the President went on, according to the agreement we could create various naval sites, airfields, and training ranges on Palau. Apart from that, our only defense site in Micronesia is our test range on Kwajalein Atoll.

Reagan made it clear that the White House regards the world oceans as all but its own "domestic lakes."

ALIYEV SEES SOLOMENTSEV OFF FOR GDR VISIT

LD141042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee headed by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, departed today from Moscow for the GDR for an exchange of party work experience. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee. Among those who saw them off was Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

FRG'S BAHR MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD132018 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Sofia May 13 TASS -- The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party of Germany confirmed their readiness and striving to continue the efforts toward the resumption of a sincere and constructive East-West dialogue in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security to achieve a turn to detente and broad mutually-advantageous economic cooperation. This is stressed in a report on the results of the visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria by member of the Presidium of the board of the SPD, chairman of the arms control and disarmament subcommittee of the FRG Bundestag Egon Bahr and his talks with general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov. The report was circulated here today.

The sides pointed out that the stands of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party of Germany on a wide range of fundamental questions of security and disarmament coincide or are close. Both parties declare for an all-embracing freeze on nuclear arms, also for the banning of nuclear weapon tests, against attempts at militarisation of outer space, for creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, for ridding Europe of chemical weapons.

Egon Bahr stressed that the SPD declares against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the FRG territory.

BULGARIAN MINISTER'S REMARKS WHILE IN FRG NOTED

LD120616 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Bonn May 11 TASS -- The commenced deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is an attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic equilibrium. This was stated by foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov now on an official visit here. That attempt led to adequate reply measures, he said at a reception which was held in his honour by deputy federal chancellor, and foreign minister of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Petur Mladenov recalled the numerous peace initiatives of the countries of the socialist community, aimed at strengthening universal peace and curbing the arms race and emphasized importance of the Soviet Union's unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. He expressed the hope that the NATO member-states would positively receive the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states that the treaty be concluded on non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace.

REPORTAGE ON SPAIN'S KING JUAN CARLOS I'S VISIT

King's 10 May Dinner Speech

LD111919 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Speech by King Juan Carlos I of Spain at dinner given in the Kremlin on 10 May by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in his and Queen Sofia's honor -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President, on behalf of the Queen and myself I would like to thank you for the warm welcome that has been extended to us and express the satisfaction we feel at being in this great country and enjoying the generous hospitality of the Soviet people and Government.

This visit is taking place during an international situation characterized by the tense period the world is living through following the discontinuation of talks on the reduction and control of nuclear and other types of armaments, the prewar and futureless climate in which the young are struggling in a period dominated by the threat of war and the economic crisis, that in one way or another, affects all countries and creates a feeling of despair.

Perhaps the main feature of this visit lies in the fact that for the first time a Spanish head of state is visiting this country, with which, however, we have many links, above all those of culture and spiritual life. The Spanish Quixote has always been well known in Russia, perhaps more so than in any other European country, and Gogol, Dostoyevskiy, Chekhov, and Tolstoy have had considerable influence on the best contemporary Spanish tradition.

Even two countries at the opposite extremes of Europe share many historical and cultural traits, a universal vocation, and a certain moral stoicism. Oblomov and Sancho Panza would be the dark side of the same idealist dream experienced in two very different contexts. It is to be hoped then that this visit will contribute to ending age-old isolationism, and serve to give institutional reality to the dark contact of the spiritual lives of our peoples. To the same extent and even more urgently, it is to be hoped that this visit will contribute to reducing the climate of tension that now troubles the lives of the citizens of our countries and the whole world and will be a symbol of the many things uniting cultures now separated by international politics and very different institutional systems.

Relations between our countries were established at the end of the 17th century, but insufficient knowledge of one another and unfavorable historical circumstances hampered the development of mutual understanding. Today we can confidently say that circumstances of this sort have disappeared and that since 1977, when diplomatic relations were fully reestablished, we have been on the right road -- a road that promotes progress in mutual understanding and in the enrichment of the diverse relations between our countries.

Ever since the reestablishment of relations, contacts have gradually been developing between our peoples and statesmen and the volume of trade and economic relations has been increasing, albeit slowly. Both sides must redouble our efforts to make these relations more intensive and their content more multifaceted, since all this would be to the advantage of our mutual interests.

Mr President, because of its geographical situation and its historical legacy, Spain is a country of Western Europe whose civilization, ways of life, and values are elements we have helped to create and pass on to other continents.

Democracy as a political system based on respect for individual and associative liberties, with a consensus on the main lines of politics, the economy, and social development, is the only way to establish secure and peaceful coexistence, even when there exists minorities that by the fact or the threat of violence, try to upset this coexistence. Today Spain is a democracy, not in a formal sense, but in a very real sense, bearing in mind that democracy is always a path and never a goal that is definitively achieved -- a goal which no one can claim to have achieved. Following long years of confrontation and difficulties, there is in Spain today a people who live in a mutually agreed upon democracy firmly situated in the concert of democratic countries.

We believe in not only the possibility, but also the necessity, of mutually-advantageous coexistence between countries with different social and economic systems -- coexistence founded on honest cooperation, understanding, trust, and mutual respect and directed at mutual advantage and strengthening international order. It was with this conviction that my country made its contribution, which was fully demonstrated at the international Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. My country will continue to act in this spirit with regard to developing detente, since one of the most unshakable aims of Spain's foreign policy is based on maintaining a fruitful dialogue between all peoples.

At the same time, my country supports the defense, expansion, and true enjoyment of human rights in their fullest sense with all its strength wherever they may be threatened. Over the past few years, universal awareness of the meaning of human rights and their defense has arisen, because over and above what have become known as the rights of the citizen, we have to view the universal recognition of all men's rights as the true basis for a society founded upon consensus and political and social democracy -- the true basis for a free society and, therefore, a secure society. This is a truth that we will all have to learn sooner or later. Security has to be the fruit of liberty and understanding. We have to say that our peoples fear and do not understand the winds of war that are now blowing in the world, and they painfully suffer the consequences of this tension under the circumstances of economic difficulties that affect all countries of the world over and above ideological barriers and differences in political and socioeconomic systems.

Spain, a West European country, aspires with the unanimous support of all its political forces to join the European Community. Over and above a limited economic viewpoint, the place within the Community we are seeking should not be an inward-looking sphere. Rather, the very root of Spain's vitality and development will be its ability to fruitfully communicate with other areas of the world.

Spain is also a country with very deep, longstanding, and close ties with the Latin American world. More than 20 countries speak our language, and a long, centuries-old coexistence, together with rich crossbreeding among the peoples of the American Continent, have meant that Spain and America are based on a harmonious and indestructible synthesis. Spain's efforts to ensure peace, understanding, and dialogue in alliance with a group of countries with which Spain is historically linked by fraternal bonds are known. We believe that given a display of goodwill by all countries, these efforts will help to overcome dangerous situations that cannot be settled by either a military coup, a terrorist act, or by foreign intervention.

We wish that this and other areas of the world would cease to be victims of conflicts alien to their true interests -- conflicts that contribute little or nothing to the cause of peace, progress, and security of peoples.

The intermingling of Arab and Spanish elements that has occurred on Spanish territory over a period of 8 centuries, which gave rise to one of the most powerful and universally known civilizations, accounts for Spaniards' constant solidarity with the just hopes of the Palestinian people in the Near East and support for the recognition of the rights of all states of that region to live peacefully within secure borders.

Mr President, Spain rules out any sign of absenteeism, and reaction of unawareness or of flight from the serious problems of our world in the face of the appreciable deterioration of the atmosphere in the international community and relations between states -- we are not indifferent to anything.

Mr President, the manifestation of international tension, particularly on the European Continent, which belongs to all of us, has prompted me to accept your invitation with even greater interest, since at the moment no state must be sparing in its efforts to improve the international situation. All the peoples of the world now call on those who govern them to overcome the current grave economic crisis and lead them into a new era in which no one will remember the present fears of confrontation. Peoples who have paid dearly to repulse aggression from without, as the people of the Soviet Union have, and peoples who have paid a high price for democracy, like the Spanish people, have before them a long road for creative work in this world, which they wish to see lit up by the banner of freedom, accord, respect for human rights, and political and social democracy.

Mr President, we are going to visit your cities, we are going to talk with your peoples, and in short, we are going to immerse ourselves in the wealth and varied reality of this great country. As our travels in the Soviet Union are beginning, I would like to raise this glass, Mr President, with my best wishes for prosperity for you personally and your wife, for progress and the flourishing of the glorious Soviet people, and for the development of relations between our countries.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD111101 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Today a talk took place between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Moran, foreign minister of Spain, who is in Moscow in connection with the official visit to the USSR by Juan Carlos I, the king of Spain.

In the course of the exchange of opinions which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, a certain similarity of views between the two sides on some topical international problems was confirmed. This is tied first of all with the fact that the USSR and Spain, as was stressed in the talk between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and the king of Spain, are interested in reducing international tension and strengthening peace. In this context, both sides expressed general satisfaction with the way relations between the USSR and Spain are progressing, and a statement was issued on their mutual striving toward developing the practice of political consultations and contacts in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of European and international security.

Church Official Greets King

LD111542 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sofia today drove out to the Trinity-St. Sergius Lavra, a monastery of the Russian Orthodox Church situated 70 km to the north of Moscow.

The distinguished visitors saw the churches of the Lavra and the Moscow Theological Academy, and also collections of the state museum in the Lavra grounds.

The King and Queen of Spain were received by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia in his residence.

It gives me much pleasure to greet with most cordial feelings you, your royal highnesses, in this throne hall, Patriarch Pimen said. We are very glad that during your official visit you wished to make a pilgrimage to the Trinity-Saint Sergius Lavra. Representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church join all the people of our country in welcoming your visit.

Patriarch Pimen noted the extension of contacts between the Russian Orthodox Church and Spanish Christians and expressed the hope that contacts will continue to grow, thus contributing to closer ties between Christians in the two countries and to the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Spain as well as to world peace.

The king of Spain thanked on behalf of the queen and on his own behalf Patriarch Pimen for cordial reception. "The queen and I took much interest in our visit to the Trinity-Saint Sergius Lavra, of which we had heard a great deal before," he said. "We know well the outstanding role that the Lavra played in the history of your country. We have also heard a great deal about you personally and I am happy to have had the opportunity to make your acquaintance."

The king made Patriarch Pimen a gift of a figurine of Saint Jacob. May this present, the king said, be evidence of our heartfelt affection for you.

The monastery, situated 70 kilometres to the north of Moscow, was founded by the outstanding religious figure Sergius Radonezhskiy in the 14th century. Like many other monasteries and nunneries, in the Middle Ages it was used on more than one occasion as a fortress protecting Moscow from the north.

The monastery played a great role as a cultural centre. Andrey Rubliyov, an outstanding Russian icon painter and the author of a world-famous masterpiece, the "Trinity" icon, worked there.

As time went on the cathedrals, belltower, churches, small chapels and other buildings (more than 50 all in all) of the monastery, although built in different periods, blended into an architectural complex of remarkable beauty.

A government-protected museum in the monastery grounds contains great artistic values, including rare collections of works of fine and applied arts of the 14-20th centuries.

At present the Moscow Theological Academy and the Moscow seminary of the Russian Orthodox Church function in the grounds of the monastery.

There always are many visitors in the monastery. During the past four months alone more than 1,700 people from 52 countries have seen it.

Bolshoy Theater Visit

LD111657 Moscow TASS IN English 1556 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Today the King of Spain Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia saw "The Swan Lake" ballet by the great Russian composer Tchaikovskiy in the Bolshoy Theatre.

Present in the central box together with the guests were the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko with his spouse, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and his spouse, and other officials.

The king and the queen have been staying in the Soviet Union since Thursday on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Cosmonaut Training Base Visit

LD121116 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- TASS special correspondents report from the Stellar township:

The king and queen of Spain visited today the Stellar Township where 57 Soviet and eleven foreign cosmonauts have prepared for their flights in space.

It is here that the crews of the Soviet spaceships in the "Vostok," "Voskhod" and "Soyuz" series have trained for their missions aloft. Like all Soviet spacemen in the past twenty years, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov, who have been working aboard the orbiting complex of "Salyut-7," "Soyuz T-11" and "Progress-21" for three months, had also taken their traditional pre-launch stroll in the cosmonauts' alley where the high Spanish guests went today to see a monument to Yuriy Gagarin, the world's first man to make a space flight.

The king of Spain laid flowers at the base of the monument.

The Spanish guests inspected with interest the flight simulator facilities at the Yuriy Gagarin cosmonauts' training centre. The king and the queen went, for example, into a replica of the "Salyut-7" station. The cosmonauts' training centre in the Stellar Township has now become a veritable international space academy. It is there that the spacemen from nine socialist countries have taken the course of training for their missions under the "intercosmos" program and the French and Indian researcher cosmonauts have prepared for international space ventures with Soviet colleagues.

The king and the queen as well as the Spanish statesmen accompanying them were warmly welcomed by Soviet cosmonauts, including Vladimir Dzhanibekov, vice-president of the USSR-Spain Friendship Society.

Georgiy Beregovoy, chief of the cosmonauts' training centre, presented the king and the queen with commemorative medals dedicated to Yuriy Gagarin's 50th birthday as well as gifts from cosmonauts, including books about the world's first spaceman and colorful tubes with food that cosmonauts eat in space. The Queen smiled when Petr Klimuk, deputy chief of the cosmonauts' training centre, presented her with a rose that had been taken underwater for her with them by cosmonauts training in a special water pool where conditions resemble zero gravity. The guests from Spain inspected with interest that unique flight simulator used by cosmonauts to practice spacewalk operations.

The king and the queen of Spain were accompanied on their tour of the Stellar Township by Ivan Kalin, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Yefimov, first deputy commander-in-chief of the Soviet Air Force, and other officials.

King Off to Tashkent

LD121232 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sofia, staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Tashkent today.

There was a special farewell ceremony in the Kremlin, in the square in front of the Grand Kremlin Palace where state flags of Spain and the Soviet Union had been hoisted, before their departure.

The king and queen of Spain were bidden farewell by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and his wife.

Taking part in the ceremony also were N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR: V.V. Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and P.N. Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR.

The ceremony was also attended by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

From the Kremlin the official motorcade, escorted by motorcycle outriders, went to Vnukovo Airport. The streets and squares through which it passed were decked out with state flags of Spain and the Soviet Union and streamers of greeting.

At the airport the king and queen of Spain were seen off at the plane's ramp by N.A. Tikhonov, A.A. Gromyko and his wife, V.V. Kuznetsov and P.N. Demichev.

The seeing-off party also included B.P. Bugayet, T.B. Guzhenko, V.P. Yelyutin and V.M. Kamentsev, ministers of the USSR: S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting; S.A. Losev, TASS director-general; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet; A.G. Kovalev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR: Y.A. Ovchinnikov, president of the USSR-Spain Friendship Society and vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; D.S. Nikiforov, head of the Protocol Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

The seeing-off party also included diplomats from the Spanish Embassy in the Soviet Union.

The guests were also seen off by representatives of the working people of Moscow.

State flags of Spain and the USSR were flying and a guard of honour representing three arms of the Soviet Armed Forces, namely the Ground Forces, the Air Force and the Navy, was mounted at the airport. An orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries.

N.A. Tikhonov and King Juan Carlos I inspected the guard of honour.

The seeing-off ceremony at the airport ended with a marchpast of the guard of honour.

The departing party included, along with the king and queen of Spain, the Spanish officials accompanying them on the visit as well as Jose Luis Xifra, Spain's ambassador to the USSR.

The Soviet officials accompanying the guests on the tour are I.P. Kalin, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Y.Y. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry; and Y.V. Dubinin, the USSR's ambassador to Spain.

Arrival in Tashkent

LD121552 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Tashkent May 12 TASS -- King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sofia, who have been on an official visit in the Soviet Union since Thursday, have today arrived in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan (a Soviet Central Asian republic).

In the Tashkent airport decked with the national flags of Spain, the USSR and Uzbekistan, the royal guests were welcomed by Akil Salimov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan; Bakhodir Abdurazakov, foreign minister of the republic, and other officials.

The guests arrived in Tashkent when it was almost evening. But the sun was yet shining, illuminating the old and new buildings giving a unique appearance to that two-thousand-year-old city.

In the streets and squares, through which the motorcade with an escort of honour was driving, the guests were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of Tashkent. Streamers in the Spanish, Russian and Uzbek languages carried statements expressing the feeling of friendship for the Spanish people, the wish to live in peace and accord.

The national flag of Spain was hoisted over the residence assigned to the Spanish king in downtown Tashkent.

U.S., SUDAN SAID INVOLVED IN LIBYA INCIDENT

LD111754 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 11 May 84

[Commentary by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy: "Catch the Thief"]

[Text] A story as old as the world: A thief stole a wallet from a shopper in a market place and when the thief heard the shopper's cry, he was the first to shout "catch the thief," and was the first to start a chase.

This primitive method of removing suspicion from oneself has recently been used in politics quite frequently. A group of terrorists were infiltrated into Libya from a base in Sudan, where they received training in modern methods of killing and sabotage from trainers from U.S. intelligence circles and from some NATO countries. However, the terrorists were quickly destroyed and documents were captured proving their identities and indicating who had sent them to the Jamahiriyah and from where.

Not a day and a night had passed before Washington announced it had nothing to do with this matter. Then Sudanese President Numayri spoke. Not only did he swear his innocence; he accused the Libyan Jamahiriyah of sabotage activities against Sudan. He described the Sudanese opposition leaders, who have expressed concern about the deteriorating state of the country, as agents of Libya and international communism.

However loudly they in Washington and Khartoum may shout "catch the thief," it is unlikely they will be able to fool anyone, especially because this is not the first time they have done it. However, it is extremely regrettable that an Arab country -- Sudan -- should take part in this vile game with increasing enthusiasm. It should not have joined with the ban of imperialists and Zionists; it should have stood in the same ranks as the strugglers against the most ardent enemies of the Arab nation.

U.S., ISRAEL HOLDING SECRET STRATEGIC TALKS

PM111353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed "own correspondent" under general heading: "Threat to Near East"]

[Text] Cairo, 10 May -- The Israeli newspaper THE JERUSALEM POST has reported that for the past few weeks "strategic talks" have been underway between Israel and the United States. Official representatives of the two sides, the newspaper writes, have been most strictly forbidden not only to make public the content of the talks but even to mention where they are being held.

However, despite the veil of secrecy, something is known about these meetings. First, to judge by the now frequent trips by Pentagon representatives to Tel Aviv, the talks are taking place in Israel. Second, as Tel Aviv radio has reported, they are "wholly devoted to the consolidation of military cooperation between the strategic partners."

Some results of the meetings are also known. THE JERUSALEM POST writes that a package of measures has been worked out in practice for setting up "joint planning," activating the exchange of intelligence, the use of Israeli ports by U.S. warships, the organization of joint military maneuvers, and so forth.

Some of these measures are already being implemented. Thus, on the basis of accords that have been reached, the battleship New Jersey, which has been taking part in the aggression against Lebanon, "stopped over" in the Israeli port of Haifa recently and the helicopter carrier Guam and a detachment of U.S. Navy assault and auxiliary ships has also visited the port. The Israeli Defense Ministry has announced that in the next 2-3 months, "U.S.-Israeli exercises" will be held on the country's territory for the first time.

The venture involving the stockpiling of U.S. weapons in Israel is also being put on a practical footing. According to the information of the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT, as a result of the talks a secret agreement has been concluded whereby U.S. tanks, artillery, and various munitions will be deployed on Israeli territory. Access to the Pentagon stores for the Israeli army is not ruled out. In other words, it is a matter of creating a joint U.S. and Israeli aggressive arsenal in the Near East.

FRICTION OVERSHADOWS NEW LEBANESE GOVERNMENT

PM101348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch "Lebanon: The Government Begins Work"]

[Text] Beirut, 7 May -- In order to reach the Presidential Palace to be sworn in as Lebanon's prime minister, Rashid Karami had to use a military helicopter. The road between Beirut and Tripoli -- where Karami has his permanent residence -- is obstructed by numerous roadblocks set up by the various military groupings.

When forming the government, R. Karami appealed: "Let us cooperate, not fight." The main rival groupings are represented in his cabinet. However, 3 of the 10 ministers did not attend the first session, held to the accompaniment of bursts of gunfire, which continued despite the fact that steps to disengage the rival groupings had been completed.

The friction that has arisen is partly explained by the fact that R. Karami announced the composition of his government in the form of an invitation to those directly concerned, without prior agreement with them. N. Birri, the leader of the Shi'ite Amal Movement has declared that Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) had been excluded from the Supreme Defense Council and did not receive a single portfolio connected with the formulation of government policy.

Owing to demographic changes, it is the Shi'ites who -- according to various assessments -- constitute the majority in Lebanon. At the same time they are the most deprived economically. Having established control over West Beirut and part of the country's territory, the Shi'ite Amal Movement and the PSP demand the implementation of socioeconomic reforms and more substantial participation in political decisionmaking. Judging by appearances, these demands are being met.

Today, the decision of PSP chairman W. Junblatt to join the government was announced. Karami announced the formation of a new ministry -- for South Lebanon Affairs and Reconstruction. It is headed by D. Birri.

LEBANON BREAKS TIES WITH COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR

LD112047 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beirut May 11 TASS -- The Government of Lebanon today announced its decision to break off diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador in connection with the transfer by these countries of their embassies in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

VICTORY DAY COMMENT URGES DEFENSE STRENGTHENING

PM111354 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Keep Your Powder Dry"]

[Text] The heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces have celebrated the 39th anniversary of their worldwide historic victory in the Great Patriotic War. This victory will forever remain one of the most vivid, unforgettable pages in the annals of our socialist state and our struggle for the triumph of communism.

The festivities swamped the country like a spring flood. They were further impressive proof of the Soviet people's indissoluble sociopolitical and ideological unity and their monolithic cohesion under the banner of the Leninist party -- the organizer and inspirer of all our victories and achievements. During these May days there have been numerous meetings of veterans and participants in the Great Patriotic War, who are surrounded by the whole people's concern, love, and respect. Many thousands of Soviet people visited burial grounds, bowing their heads before the bright memory of the motherland's fearless sons and daughters who died the death of the brave in the battles for its freedom and independence and for the liberation of other countries' peoples from the fascist yoke.

The feat of the Great Patriotic War heroes is a priceless asset of ours. It carries an inexhaustible charge of tremendous inspirational and mobilizing forces. The young generation of builders of communism and armed defenders of the fatherland, by turning thier minds, hearts, and feelings toward that feat, can still more rapidly acquire civic maturity and courage and become more profoundly conscious of their personal responsibility for the implementation of the majestic plans of communist construction, for the defense of socialism's historic gains and the Soviet people's peaceful labor, and for strengthening international security.

Remembering the lessons of the last war and taking account of imperialism's unchanged aggressive nature and the sharply increased danger of war from imperialism, Soviet people, with their selfless creative and military labor, strengthen the motherland's might and defense capability and maintain unflagging vigilance. Our people and our servicemen are directed to do this by the Leninist party and its Central Committee. "...While military and political tension exist, while the nuclear missile danger hangs over our country from the United States and the NATO states," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, points out, "we should keep our powder dry and always be on the alert lest the correlation of forces change in imperialism's favor and we find ourselves the weaker."

Our concern for the socialist fatherland's security is understandable to any sensible person. The pain of the losses which the last war brought will never fade in any Soviet family. Our country gave 20 million lives for its independence and for world civilization's salvation from the fascist barbarians. The sacred memory of the fallen obliges the living to do all they can to protect and augment the fruits of the great victory. Soviet people are profoundly aware of this supreme responsibility which has increased still further in the present complex international situation, whipped up to the utmost by ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism.

The sharp activation of the most aggressive forces of American imperialism, which seeks world domination and the attainment of military superiority, creates an extraordinary threat to all mankind. This transformation of Western Europe into a launchpad for U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences.

This situation forces the Soviet Union to devote the most serious attention to strengthening its defense and to take care of its friends' and allies' security. The year 1941 will not be repeated. Immediate retribution will strike any aggressor. That is the will of all the Soviet people.

Soviet people's determination to do everything necessary to further strengthen the country's might and defense capability is embodied in the concrete deeds of millions of people, in their selfless labor, in the increase in organization, order, and discipline at every work place, and in the results of struggle against the least manifestation of indifference and complacency. In the present extremely tense situation, this is not only the obligation, but the patriotic duty of every Soviet person and every labor collective.

The atmosphere of our social life today is characterized by a businesslike approach and firm confidence in tomorrow. The country's economic potential and the new technical means which increase the effectiveness of defense, make it possible to reliably ensure the security of the Soviet state and its allies. Workers in the cities and villages are doing all they can to ensure that this reliability continues to grow.

The peace-loving labor of the builders of communism is reliably protected by the Soviet Armed Forces. Raised and educated by the party, surrounded by the people's concern and love, they are up to the highest demands of the present day. The order of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, for Victory Day notes that Army and Navy servicemen, closely rallied around the Communist Party, together with the fraternal socialist countries' armies, stand guard vigilantly over socialism's great gains and are in constant combat readiness to guarantee an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

At the celebrations in honor of Victory Day, Soviet servicemen once again vividly demonstrated their unswerving loyalty to the glorious traditions of the people and their Armed Forces and their steady determination to augment the glory of the Great Patriotic War heroes with their selfless military labor and irreproachable service. Army and Navy personnel have received as inviolable guidance for action the demand to keep their powder dry and be always on the alert. Following this demand means continuing to tirelessly increase the combat readiness of troops and naval forces, maintaining unflagging vigilance always and in everything, persistently improving military skill, and strengthening in every way regulation order, discipline, and organization.

In their daily deeds the Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen emulate the feat of the Great Patriotic War heroes. Guided by Lenin's party, they devote all their forces and all their energy to strengthening the motherland's might, and they cherish its security and socialism's historic gains.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON LABOR EDUCATION

PM101840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving the Labor Education, Training, and Vocational Orientation of Schoolchildren and Organizing Their Socially Beneficial Productive Labor."

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, the USSR Ministry of Education, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and krayispolkoms and oblispoloms to introduce measures aimed at fundamentally improving the labor education, training, and vocational orientation of pupils in general educational schools, raising the standard of their practical and moral-psychological preparation for independent life, and inculcating among the rising generation a conscientious desire to work, creating all the necessary conditions for this. They must ensure close links between study of the fundamentals of science and direct participation by schoolchildren in systematic, organized productive labor which should be beneficial to society as much as possible.

The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences have been instructed to elaborate in 1984-1985 new standard programs for the labor education of schoolchildren, which must be organized on a polytechnical basis, take more fully into account the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and familiarize pupils with the fundamentals of modern production and economic knowledge.

It is planned that pupils in the first through fourth grades will acquire basic skills in the manual handling of various materials and the cultivation of agricultural crops and will become familiar with certain trades; in the fifth through seventh grades they will receive a more thorough general labor training of a polytechnical nature, together with an overview of national economic sectors; and starting from the eighth grade they will be trained in the mass trades according to the cadre needs of the national economy. The purpose of labor education, training, and vocational orientation is to prepare schoolchildren to make a considered choice of trade or further educational establishment by the time they graduate from incomplete secondary school (9-year school). By the time they graduate from secondary school pupils must be skilled in a given trade and take skill examinations under the established procedure. The introduction of the new program for labor training and obligatory socially beneficial productive labor is planned for gradual implementation between 1986 and 1990 in step with the creation of the necessary conditions.

The resolution provides for an increase in the time spent by pupils on labor training and socially beneficial productive labor. The time assigned for these purposes per week is 3 hours in the 2d through 4th grades, 4 hours in the 5th through 7th grades, 6 hours in the 8th and 9th grades, and 8 hours the 10th and 11th (12th) grades.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, jointly with the AUCCTU and other USSR ministries and departments, have been instructed to elaborate and approve a list of trades in which training will be provided to schoolchildren in general educational schools.

In order to improve the labor education and vocational orientation of students in general educational schools it has been deemed necessary to introduce obligatory participation by schoolchildren in socially beneficial productive labor in training shops and sections at enterprises and organizations, interschool production training combines, school and interschool training and production training workshops, subsidiary farms, pupils' production teams and links, schools' forest areas, and other labor associations. During the summer vacation, schoolchildren must be more widely involved in work in the national economy within their capacity on a voluntary basis. The patriotic movement of student youth under the slogan "My labor merges with my republic's labor" must be developed. Conditions must be created to enable schoolschildren vacationing in Young Pioneer camps to participate in labor.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR Ministry of Education, jointly with other interested ministries and departments, have been instructed to prepare within 6 months a scale for remunerating schoolchildren's labor in the national economy and provisions for payments to pedagogical workers in schools and other workers engaged in the labor training and vocational orientation of students.

It is planned to introduce monthly bonus payments to one of the pedagogical workers in each school for organizing the labor training, vocational orientation, and socially beneficial productive labor of pupils on the following scale: R25 in schools with 6-12 classes, R50 in schools with 13-29 classes, and R80 in schools with 30 or more classes.

The immediate leadership of socially beneficial productive labor by students is assigned to teachers, educators, production training foremen in schools and production training combines, and workers at training shops and sections at enterprises and organizations.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education , the USSR Ministry of Health, and the AUCCTU have been instructed to examine by 1 January 1985, jointly with other interested ministries and departments, the quesion of reducing the age limits for allowing young people to engage in independent work in a number of trades, including allowing students from the age of 16 to work as tractor and combine harvester operators as members of labor associations under the leadership of supervisors and subject to conditions ensuring safe and healthy conditions of labor.

Union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms have been instructed to attach base enterprises (organizations) to secondary, 9-year, and specialized general educational schools, assigning to them the responsibility, shared with the general educational school, for organizing students' labor training.

The USSR Ministry of Education, jointly with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU and with the participation of interested ministries and departments, have been instructed to elaborate within 2 months and submit for approval by the USSR Council of Ministers regulations governing the base enterprises of schools.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must provide in sectors' economic social development plans for the allocation of material resources needed by the schools' base enterprises (organizations) to organize the labor training of student

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Health, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, public education and health organs, trade union and Komsomol committees and pedagogical collectives must comprehensively support the initiative of students and their public organizations for the development of self-help in schools [samoobsluzhivaniye as an inalienable component of labor, moral, and hygienic education. A greater role must be played by parents' committees and enterprise and organization trade union committee commissions for helping families and schools in educating children and adolescents and in stepping up the influence of parents on the labor education of students, including the organization of children's labor within the family.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the other interested ministries and departments have had their attention drawn to the need to improve considerably their work on the vocational orientation of young students.

The coordination of the work on the vocational orientation of school students has been assigned to the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and its local organs. It has been instructed to set up experimental centers for the vocational orientation of young students in a number of cities and rural rayons.

In this connection the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, together with union republic Councils of Ministers, have been asked to review the proposals by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems concerning the structure and staffing of this committee's central apparatus and local organs and to submit proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers on issues requiring decisions by the USSR Government.

It has been deemed expedient to introduce the subject "Fundamentals of Production, Choice of Trade" in schools, enhance the standard of work of vocational orientation training-methodological departments in secondary general education schools, establish such departments in interschool production training combines and larger 9-year schools, prepare and publish in the necessary quantity a popular encyclopedia of trades for young people, and increase the publication of reference material on vocational orientation.

The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must introduce more widely the practice of organizing the labor training and socially beneficial productive labor of school pupils on the basis of secondary vocational and technical schools. The study program must make provision for continuity in the labor training of schoolchildren and the vocational training of young people in secondary and technical schools.

The resolutions instruct union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and krayispolkoms and obispolkoms, with the participation of interested USSR ministries and departments, to elaborate and introduce in 1985-1995 measures aimed at developing the material base for the labor training of schoolchildren. They must ensure the establishment of the necessary number of training shops and sections at enterprises and organizations, interschool production training combines, school and interschool training and production training workshops, labor training departments in schools, experimental training sections, subsidiary farms, permanent labor and rest camps, field camps for student production teams and schools' forest areas, and the contruction of premises for organizing students' labor training and socially beneficial productive labor.

Union republic Councils of Ministers have also been asked to organize the provision of the materials necessary for schools and extramural institutions to provide labor training for schoolchildren and to conduct extracurricular and extramural work on technical creativity and agricultural experimental work.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers have been set targets for the 1986-1990 period regarding the consolidation of the teaching and material base for labor training in general educational schools.

The USSR Ministry of Education, USSR ministries and departments and union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers must take measures to improve the work of interschool production training combines and trainign shops and sections at enterprises (organizations) in organizing the labor training of their 8th through 11th (12th) grade students.

It has been decided that from the 1986-1987 school year training groups in rural interschool production training combines should consist of 20-25 pupils, and that from the same school year training groups in interschool production training combines consisting of more than 20 pupils should be divided into two subgroups during practical training and when organizing the production training of pupils when these combines have to train school students in automobile engineering, with tractors, typing, and the fundamentals of office work.

Local ispolkoms have been assigned the duty of determining the configuration of schoolchildren's labor training and the specific content of students' socially beneficial productive labor on the basis of the list of trade approved by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education jointly with the AUCCTU and other USSR ministries and departments and with due consideration for the cadre requirements of the national economy, the existing production and training material base and the potential for its development, and the specific features of urban and rural schools; they must also organize the prompt placing in jobs of graduates from secondary general educational schools. They must organize properly the planning of the distribution of graduates from 9-year and secondary schools among the various avenues of further training and employment.

The USSR Ministry of Education has been instructed to elaborate jointly with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the other interested USSR ministries and departments, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, and to approve regulations governing the socially beneficial productive labor of students in general educational schools the interschool production training combines for the labor training and vocational orientation of students, and student production teams on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, other agro-industrial complex ministries and departments, and the Tsentrosoyuz, jointly with the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, must ensure the further development of student production teams, organize them in every major rural school, and aim to ensure that the absolute majority of schoolchildren participate in their work. Permanent links specializing in different types of agricultural work must be included among student production teams.

The resolution permits sovkhozes, other state agricultural enterprises, and USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture Enterprises, and recommends to kolkhozes, to institute lower output norms for young machine operators and workers engaged in livestock breeding: by not more than 40 percent for the first 3 months of work after graduation from school or vocational technical school, and by not more than 20 percent in the following 6 months.

The AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee have been asked to enhance the role of trade union and Komsomol organizations in the labor education and vocational orientation of students. Jointly with education and vocational and technical education organs, they must involve young students more actively in the public and labor activity of collectives in enterprises and organizations. They must comprehensively support the traditional voluntary participation of schoolchildren in socially beneficial productive labor, create favorable conditions for the activity of students' labor associations in cities and in the countrysides, and encourage the mobility of graduates from secondary general educational schools who have expressed a desire to work in the sphere of material production.

SOCIOLOGIST URGES CRACKDOWN ON UNEARNED WEALTH

PM100908 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V.Z. Rogovin, senior scientific staffer at the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute, by V. Trushkov, under the rubric "Sources of Income and Level of Consumption": "Aspects of the Unearned Ruble" -- date and place of interview not stated; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Our interlocutor is Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V.Z. Rogovin, senior scientific staffer at the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute.

Correspondent: Addressing metallurgists at Moscow's "Serp i Molot" plant, K.U. Chernenko observed: "There are people who want everything -- not only what is due to them, but also what is not due to them. But they forget about their duty to society." These words of the general secretary of our party's Central Committee reflect Soviet people's concern, their reluctance to tolerate any distortions of the socialist society's principle. There is vivid confirmation of this in the numerous readers' letters to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. People write about different situations, but they are unanimous on the main point: Only conscientious labor can be the source of a person's personal income. Readers discuss the factors which make unearned income possible in our society. Some see these factors in the shortage of a number of goods and services, others in abuses by individual workers...What is the opinion of scientists who have specially studied this question?

V.Z. Rogovin: There are various kinds of unearned income. There are infringements of the law, which are committed by a narrow circle of individuals, but each does very perceptible damage to society. For instance, so-called embezzlements on a particularly large scale. More often, however, petty infringements are encountered, and if they are each taken separately, the unearned income from them is small. The danger is that they are more widespread and not only entail considerable economic losses, but are harmful to the social consciousness and create an atmosphere of tolerance toward such infringements. You think, "I smuggled out a kilogram of merat -- I'm not the only one." The stereotype of tolerance toward petty unearned income, unfortunately, is becoming very common. Thus the problem is no longer an economic problem alone, but takes on the nature of a social and sociopsychological phenomenon.

Correspondent: Special concern is caused by the fact that instances of unearned income are now causing some people, including young people, to develop a distorted system of values. Last year concrete sociological research was carried out in one new city in Iberia. The questionnaire included the question: "What is your attitude to people who engage in the buying and resale of goods?" About 62 percent of those polled regard such behavior as immoral. The rest were very calm about it.

It is equally important to stress that even those who are today tolerant of the existence of unearned income would greatly welcome the most resolute measures to eradicate it. It is no accident that our readers' letters are full of very radical proposals on this score. A. Savelyev of Nefteyugansk (Tyumen Oblast) proposes monitoring citizens' income, with all major purchases to be paid for with savings bank checks. Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Sokolov of Kemerova and A. Rudenko of Kharkov agree with him. What is your opinion, Vadim Zakharovich?

V.Z. Rogovin: It is obvious that we should think about the question of stepping up state monitoring of the formation and use of income.

This would be useful, because working people can see how people with a relatively low level of official income possess significant monetary resources and costly articles. This does not necessarily mean they are all dishonest people. A high income can come, for instance, from selling products on the kolkhoz market, renting out housing, payment for tutoring, and so forth. But one way or another this income is not obtained from labor in social production. As a result young people often develop unjustified desires, the development of sensible requirements is held back, and the incentive for conscientious labor for the common good is lost. Arguments like this arise: Why "sweat your guts out" at the machine tool or in the design bureau, if you can earn much more by, for instance, growing onions in your kitchen garden and selling them?

In my view the most effective form of monitoring the formation and utilization of income and of whether a citizen's material situation conforms with his labor income would be for every citizen capable of work to submit an account (declaration) of all his sources of current income and his acquistion of major movable and immovable property. The appropriate control organs would have the right of verification.

Correspondent: But will such a declaration be in accordance with the principles of mutual relations between people which have become established in our society? Will it not call into question "out of hand" the legitimacy of the population's income? Will its imposition (supposing your proposal is adopted) not be offensive to the vast majority of our people -- honest working people?

V.A. Rogovin: I do not think such a practice will be detrimental to the interests, rights, or personal dignity of honest citizens, but it will create an effective barrier to the utilization of income obtained by illegal means. Incidentally, the provision on exacting taxation which was adopted in 1943 and is formally in force to this day contains a norm whereby taxes are exacted from citizens on the basis of a declaration which they submit on all sources of income.

In this connection let me recall that V.I. Lenin considered it a consistently socialist measure to combat the concealment of income from speculation. And V.I. Lenin ridiculed those who regard such measures as an "encroachment on private life." In present-day conditions the implementation of these measures could be an effective means of limiting means of growing rich through unearned income.

Correspondent: There is another aspect to the problem. The material well-being of the individual and the well-being of the family are indivisible. And this relationship is not simple. I know one industrious, honest man who, using money which he had certainly earned, not only bought a car for himself, but bought one each for his two sons who had just embarked on their working lives. What is your attitude to such cases? It is hardly possible to say that these young people's prosperity was determined by their labor contributions. But you cannot call this income unearned, either.

V.Z. Rogovin: Why not? I believe that as a result of the redistribution of income within the family -- an objective process -- proportion of earned income becomes unearned income for other members of the family. And this sometimes leads to evidently undesirable consequences -- the economic base is created for social dependence and parasitism.

Sociological research shows that the highest level of consumption is characteristic of young families. They have twice as many cars as the average for the country, the highest level of ownership of radios, refrigerators....

These families' high level of consumption often is not connected with their own labor contribution; it comes to a significant degree from their parents.

It is also worth thinking about the fact that the consumerist orientation of this section of the population is expressed in the desire not only to acquire things, but to replace them with more costly, prestigious things.

Correspondent: Here is something else worth thinking about: Is not the tendency toward "acquisitiveness" at your parents' expense a kind of disease infecting even those young people who are working and could well provide themselves with everything necessary?

V.Z. Rogovin: True, this "infection" is spreading very actively. A unionwide study of people's way of life which was carried out by the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute showed that those who most actively seek to acquire things, including jewelry and luxury goods, are people aged between 20 and 29. They usually count on using their parents' savings.

Correspondent: But parents' concern for their children must be regarded as natural. And so it follows that this concern includes the desire to acquire and accumulate material wealth for the sake of the children's material well-being. And nobody -- not even the state -- can restrict a person's right to use the benefits he acquires by honest labor as he wishes, and that includes providing for his children and grandchildren.

V.Z. Rogovin: But there is the problem of inheritance. How can the transfer of property to heirs be organized most expediently from the standpoint of the socialist society? Organized in such a way that the parents' concern does not enter into conflict with the socialist principle of distribution according to labor? This evidently needs consideration.

Why are we talking about this problem today? Because the level of Soviet people's prosperity has risen substantially. But there is also a concomitant factor -- demographic processes. The proportion of small families is increasing. The property accumulated by the family's older generations is put at the disposal of a narrow -- and shrinking -- circle of close relatives. The consequence -- the conditions in which people start life are not equal. Some young adults have the opportunity to live well on resources they have not earned. As a result, some young people have a prolonged period of social dependence and can lose interest in socially useful labor and fully applying their forces and abilities.

Correspondent: And what is the solution?

V.Z. Rogovin: The solution is suggested in the classical works of Marxism-Leninism. The classical writers noted repeatedly that under socialism, inheritance must be subject to some limitation. Of course, regulating inheritance does not mean appropriation of household goods or encroaching on family heirlooms which are handed down from generation to generation. That is not the point. Effective control and progressive taxation in connection with a change in ownership of property must apply mainly to major movable and immovable property and only substantial monetary savings.

This formulation of the question is, I believe, in accordance with the interests and expectations of honest working people.

I would like to stress that all these considerations are, obviously, not beyond dispute, but they are not the inventions of sociologists. They are suggested by ideas which are widespread among prople in our society to the effect that every citizen in our country has the right only to those material benefits which accord with the quantity and quality of his socially useful labor.

Here it is relevant to recall that at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum K.U. Chernenko stressed: "Our legal norms, our legislation aim to defend the working people's interests and develop their labor and social activeness." This means that they must also be directed against the unearned ruble.

EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM111519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Ideology of Revolutionary Creation"]

[Text] The creative, constructive role of Marxist-Leninist ideology is manifested vividly in the revolutionary transformation of the world, the multifaceted process of socialist construction, and the education of the new man. It roused our people to storm the heights of the first-year plans, rallied the ranks of fighters against fascism on the Great Patriotic War fronts, and inspired the pioneers of the virgin lands and the conquerors of space. The Soviet people's real achievements in building socialism have confirmed in practice the vitality and effectiveness of the Communists' ideology.

Important steps have recently been made in implementing the CPSU's main guideline of bringing into operation all the creative forces contained in people's consciousness and ideological conviction. The implementation of a number of measures to strengthen order, organization, and discipline has had a marked impact. We must comprehensively develop these positive processes, enhance the significance of the "human factor" in the progress of the economy and in the life of society as a whole, and arrange matters in such a way as to ensure that the working masses' initiative is revealed in all its fruitfulness and strength.

The elaboration of the concept of developed socialism constitutes a major contribution by the CPSU to the arsenal of Marxist-Leninist theory. It has enabled the party to study in depth the real dialectic of the formation of the new society and to determine the main lines of its organizational and ideological work. The drafting of the new edition of the party program -- which, as the CPSU Central Committee commission session pointed out, must be a program for improving developed socialism as the gradual progress toward communism comes about -- is of enormous significance.

The Communist Party considers the ensuring of an increasingly close connection between the economic, social, and spiritual progress of Soviet society to be an important task. The economy cannot be raised to a qualitatively new level unless the requisite social and ideological preconditions for this are created. Similarly, the urgent problems of developing socialist consciousness cannot be resolved unless they are buttressed by a solid foundation of economic and social policy.

"The main thing," Comrade K.U. Chernenko observed during his meeting with Moscow metal workers, "is to shift the focus of ideological efforts into the labor collective and the primary party organization."

Efficiency, organization, precise monitoring and verification of execution, and skill in seeking effective results are essential in ideological practice. Today the improvement of the system of political education of Communists and nonparty people is continuing and the forms and methods of mass propaganda and agitation are being enriched. Integrated political days, individual discussion, and open-letter days have become a firm part of party organizations' practice. We must strive to ensure that every Communist and working person understands party policy in depth and is able to carry it out.

It is the duty of party organizations to structure ideological work on a deep theoretical basis in close coordination with the resolution of specific production and educational tasks, to enhance the responsibility of leading cadres and all Communists for the political and moral condition of labor collectives, and to improve the organization of all educational work. Only then, in Lenin's words, can our moral strength be transformed into material strength. A great deal also depends on the personality and professional skill of ideological workers. Concreteness, realistic assessment of results, sober consideration of people's level of consciousness and political culture, the introduction into practice of the best experience of ideological-educational work, and the search for ways of varying the influence exerted on different groups in the population are the demands placed on ideological fighters today.

New generations are embarking on life. In order that they should become conscious creators of their own destiny, they must have a thorough grasp of the ideological, political, and moral experience of preceding generations of fighters for socialism and communism and of the spiritual wealth accumulated by mankind, must convert the knowledge obtained into deep inner conviction, and must be ready to defend the gains of socialism. In the sharply exacerbated ideological confrontation between socialism and the forces of imperialism it is particularly important to fashion in a purposeful way qualities befitting patriots and internationalists and intransigence toward everything that is alien to our world outlook and morality, and to develop and improve the system of counterpropaganda.

Concern for future generations is the fundamental principle in education. The urgent tasks confronting Soviet society require that young people embarking on conscious life should possess a modern education and in-depth knowledge of the scientific, technical, and economic bases of production. It is essential to foster a love of work in students and to make full use of the force of productive labor in the educational process. It is most important that party committees, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and labor collectives participate actively in implementing the reform of general educational and vocational schools and help to educate people who are comprehensively prepared for life and labor.

Our party measures all its activity and each step it makes against the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Therein lies its strength and the guarantee of the correctness of the decisions taken. And there is for a Communist no obligation more honorable or duty more sublime than that of taking Marxist-Leninist ideas to the masses and of devoting his knowledge, energy, and experience to the noble cause of the new man's education and ideological-moral elevation.

KIRGHIZ PARTY PLENUM ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM101622 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A scheduled plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee took place 28 April 1984.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Arising Out of its Decisions and the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The report was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate on the report: A.A. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kul Obkom; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talas Obkom; N.N. Kuzmina, weaver at the Kirghiz Worsted Cloth Combine; M. Bazarkulov, Kirghiz SSR minister of education; A. Tadzhibayev, chairman of Osh Oblispolkom; R.I. Otunbayeva, secretary of Frunze Gorkom; K. Myrzabekov, chairman of Naryn Oblispolkom; A.M. Moldokulov, vice president of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences; V.I. Ugarov, director of Frunze's 50th Anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR Instrument-making Plant; V.I. Ustimov, leader of an apprentice production team at Suzakskiy Rayon's Michurin school; M. Nurgaziyev, first secretary of Frunzenskiy Raykom; I.K. Kasendeyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Yu. A. Shelepin, director of a production training combine in Frunze's Leninskiy Rayon; A. Myrzaliyev, first secretary of Kalininskiy Raykom; K. Sultanov, chief of the Keminskiy Rayon Department of Public Education; N.G. Poroshchay, director of Suzakskiy Rayon's Oktyabrskiy Wine-making Sovkhoz Combine; A. Tursunov, Kirghiz SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; E. Tursunkulov, director of Kirovskiy Rayon's No 13 Rural Technical and Vocational College; Ye. G. Semenenko, second secretary of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee; and B. Ermambetov, chief of the Talas Oblast Department of Public Education.

Expressing the will, thoughts, and feelings of the Communists and all working people of the republic, the plenum wholly and fully approved the decusions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, which unanimously elected CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's election, the plenum emphasized, is an acknowledgement of his outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and of his enormous personal contribution to the solution of the majestic tasks of communist construction. This reflects the monolithic unity of party and people and meets the highest interests of the Soviet and state society.

The Communists and all working people of Soviet Kirghizstan ardently support the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, in which he clearly formulated the tasks of party and state in the country's political, economic, social and public life at the current stage of improving developed socialism.

The plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee resolved to make the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the basis of the activity of the Central Committee, the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and all the republic's party organizations.

The Central Committee plenum assured the Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally that the party organization and all Communists of the republic will do everything for the successful implementation of the decisions of the party's 26th congress and of the CPSU Central Committee's April Plenum, and will make a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might.

The plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee completed its work.

TAJIK CP PLENUM ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM091847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent O. Latifi report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum" and the general heading "Improving the Style of Work"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- A routine Tajik Communist Party Central Committee plenum has been held which discussed the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum.

The main speaker, R. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, and participants in the debate noted that the party's Central Committee April Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet had formulated a clear-cut program for further improving the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. There is much that is new, interesting, and instructive in the work of the republic's soviets. The influence of ispolkoms and standing commissions on various aspects of life has increased noticeably, and contacts with the masses have been expanded and deepened.

The 4-month plans for the volume of industrial production in the republic have been exceeded. Labor productivity has risen. Agro-industrial complex personnel have procured more meat, milk, eggs, and wool than last year. The livestock population and productivity has increased.

However, as was pointed out from the rostrum, there are no grounds for complacency, nor can there be any. A considerable number of industrial enterprises are still not meeting targets for output sales and other indicators. There has been no breakthrough regarding the fulfillment of contract delivery commitments. In this connection, criticism was leveled against the Dushanbe City Soviet of People's Deputies.

The following example was also cited:

Recently the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the work of the Ordzhonikidzeabad City Soviet in monitoring the activity of accountable organs and enterprises, institutions, and organizations under its jurisdiction. For 3 years in succession, plans for the production of industrial goods have not been fulfilled, and the construction of the flour milling combine which is badly needed in the republic is proceeding slowly. It emerged during the debate that neither the gorispolkom leaders, nor responsible workers of the republic Supreme Soviet who prepared the question, are familiar with the true state of affairs of the city's enterprises and construction sites. Such a superficial attitude to matters with which they have been entrusted can be also found in practice among some officials of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee apparatus, the republic Council of Ministers, and some ministries and departments.

The following question was justly asked from the rostrum: What is the reason for the poor construction of housing and sociocultural facilities in the new Beshkent Valley sovkhozes, and the Shaartuzskiy Raysoviet Ispolkom's lack of concern in this matter? Such shortcomings, the speakers noted, are explained by the fact that the standard of the soviets' organizational work still does not correspond to the tasks facing them. In this connection it is necessary that party committees attend to improving the work of Communists within soviet organs.

Ways to implement the general educational and vocational school reform in practice were discussed at the plenum with great interest and concern. It was pointed out that due importance is still not being attached in the republic to the creation of standard-design labor and leisure camps, interschool study-and-production combines, and shops and sections at production capacities for the labor training of students. Work to ensure the ideological and political tempering of young people and to mold their communist world outlook must be considerably improved.

The successful implementation of the school reform depends largely and above all on the activity of the republic Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and leading organs at local level. It was noted that this matter concerns equally all party committees, ministries and departments, and social and creative organizations.

The plenum participants assured the party Central Committee that the republic's Communists will spare no effort to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

DEMIRCHYAN CHAIRS ARMENIAN PARTY PLENUM

PM091843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Yu. Arakelyan report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum" and the general heading "Improving the Style of Work"]

[Text] Yerevan -- An Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum has discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks arising from its decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech there. The report was delivered by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, the speaker noted, has equipped party organizations with a clear-cut program of practical actions. The main thing now is to successfully implement what has been outlined.

The Republic's working people have made a good start to the current year. Industrial enterprises have exceeded the plan for the first quarter. The plan for livestock product purchases has also been overfulfilled. Field work is proceeding in an organized fashion. But, as the plenum noted, there are laggards, too, in all sections of the national economy. Labor, production, and plan discipline has not attained the proper standard everywhere.

Great reserves in galvanizing the masses lie in improving the activity of local soviets in their capacity of organs of genuine people's power. However, some of them still do not pay sufficient attention to questions of the comprehensive development of the economy at local level and are poor at monitoring management and law enforcement organs' work in the sphere of land utilization coordination, nature conservation, production of consumer goods, and sociocultural services to the population.

A number of enterprises and organizations which pay inadequate attention to the construction of creches and kindergartens were criticized from the plenum rostrum. Or is it permissible that many apartment blocks are handed over for service with much work left unfinished with the tacit agreement of the soviets, the speakers asked.

The elimination of this kind of shortcoming calls for improved party leadership of soviet organs. Meanwhile, gorkoms and raykoms frequently tolerate instances of supplanting soviets' functions and meddling in their work and adopt decisions which are outside their sphere of competence.

It was pointed out at the plenum that it is necessary for deputies to exercise their rights more fully, enhance the effectiveness of the work of standing commissions, and make more active use of deputies' inquiries as a form of monitoring.

The plenum devoted much attention to questions of the school reform as a task of tremendous general political significance. Besides noticeable successes, instances of irritating omissions in the labor education of students were cited. There is the acute question of workshops and workrooms for training purposes. In 55 schools there are none at all. In many others they are situated in unsuitable premises. Most of the equipment is work and obsolete. Workshops for training purposes are inadequately equipped with tools, raw materials, and materials for training sessions; 167 rural schools do not have study-and-experimental sections. The leaders of certain enterprises, organizations, and construction sites have failed to adopt concrete measures to create normal conditions for labor training.

Those present expressed serious concern in connection with the placing of school dropouts in jobs, and with the desire of some young people to be noticed not for their knowledge and diligence but for extravagant behavior, fashionable clothes, and expensive objects acquired, naturally, with their parents' money. Labor collective party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must assist parents, and if necessary, make them strictly responsible for shortcomings and omissions in family upbringing.

The plenum instructed party organizations the mobilize all the republic's working people for the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing them.

UZBEK PARTY PLENUM MEETS, PURGES TWO CC MEMBERS

PM111349 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 15th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 4 May 1984.

Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "Results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Arising from the Plenum Decisions and the Speech There by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Taking part in the debate on the report were Comrades K.K. Kamalov, first secretary of Kara-Kalpak Obkom; U.U. Umarov, first secretary of Tashkent Gorkom; S.Kh. Sirazhdinov, rector of Tashkent V.I. Lenin State University; R.N. Ivanushkina, sewing machine operator at the Karshi 50-Letiye SSSR Clothing Factory; R.S. Ashuraliyev, first secretary of Samarkand Obkom; P.K. Kayumov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; V.P. Yesin, first secretary of Navoi Obkom; Sh. Gadoyeva, teacher at the Babkentskiy Rayon Ushinskiy Secondary School; K.S. Sapayev, chairman of Khorezm Oblispolkom; L.Sh. Alikulova, first secretary of Yangiyulskiy Raykom; V.A. Khaydurov, first secretary of Syr-Darya Obkom; E. Yergashev, director of Kokand's No 29 Secondary School; D.Kh. Khasanov, chairman of the Andizhan Oblispolkom; M.Kh. Kurbanov, Uzbek SSR minister of light industry; and B.A. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee.

Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a concluding apeech at the plenun.

The plenum adopted corresponding resolutions on the question under discussion.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum admitted Comrade V.A. Golovin into the Central Committee and elected him candidate member of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum relieved Comrade L.N. Melkumov of his duties as candidate member of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his departure from the republic.

The plenum expelled from the ranks of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee V. Muratkhodzhayev, Central Committee member, and G.Z. Anpilogov, Central Committee candidate member, who had compromised themselves.

With this the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended its work.

BIROBIDZHAN JEWISH OBLAST MARKS FOUNDING

AU101630 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 May 84 p 2

[Article by L. Shapiro, obkom first secretary in the Birobidzhan Jewish Autonomous Oblast: "The Land in Which We Are Happy -- On the 50th Anniversary of the Formation of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast"]

[Excerpts] Just have a look at the map of our immense homeland. In many bright colors marking out union and autonomous republics, national okrugs, and autonomous oblasts, it occupies one-sixth of the world's land. In the east, in the blue frame of the Amur, the Bira, and the Bidzhan Rivers, there shines, equal among the equals, the Jewish Autonomous Oblast. Academician L.V. Komarov called it a pearl of the taiga, not only because of the beautiful and exotic nature there, but also because the oblast has in its depths lead, iron, marble, graphite, and dolomite. The immense forests unfold in green-gold, and the fertile soil in the propitious climate yields everything -- from barley to watermelons.

In 1928, the first Jewish settlers arrived at the railroad station of Tikhonkaya -- this was then the name of Birobidzhan Oblast center. They were former craftsmen, cobblers, tailors, carpenters, petty office workers, and tinsmiths -- people who belonged to a nationality which was the most downtrodden before the revolution and which had obtained equal rights after Great October. They arrived there to reclaim for the socialist homeland the wealth of this large land in the Far East. The territory, which had never had any claimants, has enabled the Jews to create their own autonomous oblast.

The reclamation of Birobidzhan region, which was becoming the main granary of Far Eastern Kray and its light industry shop, was progressing successfully to such an extent that the decision to transform it into an autonomous oblast was adopted as early as 7 May 1934.

Fifty years constitute a short period. But in this time our autonomous oblast in the family of fraternal peoples was able to attain enormous successes.

When the war broke out, all Soviet people, guided by the Communist Party, rose up a against the hated enemy. All peoples of the USSR fought heroically. Although poor in population, our oblast gave the homeland 14 Heroes of the Soviet Union, 4 full holders of the Order of Glory, and more than 7,000 soldiers and officers who won orders and medals.

All the 50 years of the oblast's existence have been filled with intensive, creative toil. In half a century, radical changes have taken place in the oblast's economy and culture. The oblast has become one of the most developed industrial and agrarian regions of the Far East, a region with modern industry and a highly mechanized multi-branch agriculture.

In the oblast, there are two oblast-level newspapers, BIROBIDZHANSKAYA ZVEZDA in Russian, and BIROBIDZHANER SHTERN in Yiddish. The oblast radio braodcasts in two languages. At schools and in the teachers' training institute, the students have the opportunity to learn the Yiddish language from a primer wonderfully published by the Khabarovsk Book Publishing House. Central and local publishing houses issue works by Boris Miller, Roman Shoykhet, Leonid Shkolnik, and other authors.

The successes scored by the oblast's working people have been distinguiahed by the Order of Lenin and the Order of Friendship Among Peoples.

The feat of the explorers and reclaimers is now being carried on by their children and grandchildren. Entire workers' dynasties have emerged.

The successes scored by these and other outstanding people, and the successes of the oblast, refute convincingly and beyond any dispute the false fabrications of bourgeois and Zionist propaganda about the Jewish Autonomous Oblast and about the position of the Jews in our country.

Confident in their bright future, the Russians, the Ukrainians, the Jews, the Belorussians, and representatives of more than 70 nationalities of the USSR, live and work in the land on the Amur River. As are others all over our great homeland, the Soviet people in the oblast are implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the February and April Central Committee Plenums, and are selflessly working for the further blossoming of our socialist homeland, for peace.

CHERNENKO SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM

New CPSU Program Speech

LD042106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has published a brochure containing the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the 25 April session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission on the Preparation of a New Edition of the CPSU Program. [still shows the cover of the brochure] A mass edition of the brochure has been published.

Metallurgical Works Address

LD082303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the meeting with workers of the Moscow Serp i Molot metallurgical works on 29 April 1984 has been published as a separate pamphlet. A report on Comrade Chernenko's meeting with the workers of the enterprise is also published.

The pamphlet has been published y the Politicheskaya Literatura publishing house with a mass press run. [video shows cover and inside pages of the pamphlet]

DISSIDENT SAKHAROV ON HUNGER STRIKE SINCE 2 MAY

Wife Forbidden To Leave Gorkiy

NC081345 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 8 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident scientist Andrey Sakharov, 62, has been on humger strike since last Wednesday, a friend of the family said here today.

He was trying to obtain permission for his wife Helena Bonner to travel to the West for medical treatment, the friend added.

The Nobel Prizewinner lives in internal exile in Gorkiy.

Mrs Bonner was also in Gorkiy, 400 kms (250 miles) east of Moscow, and had now been forbidden to leave the town, the friend said.

There has been no news of her for the past fortnight, and there had been much speculation as to her whereabouts. Until now, she has been allowed to travel regularly to Moscow.

Mr Sakharov has been in internal exile in the town, which is closed to foreigners, for four years.

Mrs Bonner had been charged under Article 190 of the Soviet penal code, which covers anti-Soviet activities, and had been threatened with treason charges if she tried to leave Gorkiy, the friend said.

TASS news agency said Friday said there was a "plot" for Mrs Bonner to be granted political asylum at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Kristi Arrested

NC140852 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 14 (AFP) -- Irina Kristi, who announced six days ago that Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrey Sakharov, 62, was on hunger strike, was arrested by the KGB secret police last Friday or Saturday, dissident sources said here today.

Mrs Kristi, a 46-year-old mathematician and leading dissident, was taken to Moscow's Lubyanka prison, the sources said. It was not known today whether she was still held there.

Her arrest would mark a further hardening of the Kremlin's attitude towards dissidnets, observers said here.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

Grain, Potatoes

PM101347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 84 First Edition p 2

[A. Sokorev review under the rubric "Harvest 84: Agricultural Review": The Call of the Potato Field"]

[Excerpts] The border line of sowing is moving further and further north. The blossoming fruit orchards are clad in white. The farmers have much work now. Not for nothing is it said: "A spring day feeds the whole year." It is important to put the seed in the ground at the best time and lay reliable foundations for the next harvest.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 7 May spring crops had been sown on 65.8 million hectares; that is approximately half the area allocated. Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been sown on 36.5 million hectares. Farms are engaged in field work in all the union republics. In many regions the sowing had ended or nearly ended. The machine operators are beginning to tend the plantations.

The mass potato planting time has also arrived. This year the "second bread" will occupy some 3 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In order to obtain a high harvest, it is necessary to give the fields the full measure of organic and mineral fertilizers, prepare the land and seeds well, and begin work in the plantations in good time. It has been calculated that every day's delay in planting tubers leads to a reduction in yield of 1-1.5 quintals per hectare.

By 7 May in the country as a whole, seed tubers had been planted over an area of 1.3 million hectares. Things are going well for many farmers in the Ukraine and Belorussia, where pototes have already been planted on 507,000 and 270,000 hectares respectively. Their colleagues in Lithuania and Latvia and on many farms in the Volga region have made a good start.

Unexpectedly heavy snowfalls at the beginning of May hindered the timely commencement of potato planting for farmers in Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, and Perm Oblasts. The farmers' attention here is now focused on preparing the seed material: the tubers are being picked over and treated.

As in past years, one of the factors delaying the tuber planning is the shortage of seed on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Farms are not fully supplied, for instance, in Bashkiria, Udmurtia, and Tataria, or in Saratov, Ulyanovsk, Perm, Novosibirsk, and Tyumen Oblasts and certain other oblasts.

Farms in Penza, Yaroslavl, Kirov, and Tambov oblasts have only half their requirements of high grade seed. The consequence of this is low yields of produce. In the RSFSR as a whole, last year's potato purchase plan was 98 percent fulfilled, but in Novgorod, Ulyanovsk, and Smolensk Oblasts and the Komi ASSR it was 60-85 percent fulfilled. Agro-industrial association councils and local party and soviet organs must pay serious attention to this. It is necessary to rectify matters urgently and learn these lessons for the future. Every farm must provide itself with seed from its own stores, remembering that high grade potatoes are the "foundations" for high yields.

This spring is capricious. In places there is a shortage of moisture. In these conditions it is important to rely on initiative, leading experience, scientific recommendations, moisture-conserving and anti-erosion techniques, thrify enterprise, and a high sense of responsibility on the part of farmers.

Various Crops

PM111256 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 May 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Precious Hours of Spring"]

[Excerpts] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 7 May spring crops had been sown on 66 million hectares. This is almost 50 percent of the designated field area. Over the last week spring crops were sown on 18 million hectares, which is the best result so far in the current sowing campaign. The material and technical potential that is available and the weather conditions are making it possible to conduct sowing faster and to a better standard everywhere.

The machines have finished their field work in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Saratov, Ulyanovsk, and Orel Oblasts. Mass sowing is in progress in the Non-Chernozem Zone and the southern Urals. A total of 34.6 million hectares have been sown in the RSFSR. The sowing campaign is spreading further northwards and eastwards in the union republic. More than 50 percent of the area in Pskov Oblast has been sown, and 25 percent -- in Leningrad and Vologda Oblasts. Sowing is about to start in the Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays.

Just like before, it is necessary to speed up the sowing of grain corn, although almost 1.5 million hectares were sown last week. This crop now occupies 2.8 million hectares. Work is almost over in Moldavia and several oblasts in the southern Ukraine. And yet, sowing in the Don valley, in Stavropol Kray, in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, and in the North Ossetian ASSR has so far been completed on only one-third of the planned area. More than 3.3 million hectares of fields have been seeded with sunflower. This work is now at its height in the Volga valley and the southern Urals. Shoots have appeared on 1.5 million hectares, and inter-row cultivation has began on this area.

So far only a small area has been sown to groat crops: just over 200,000 hectares to buckwheat and 300,000 hectares to millet. Rice occupies 163,000 hectares of irrigated land. For quite some time low temperatures held back the sowing operation in Central Asia, the Kuban, and Astrakhan Oblast. It is now necessary to make up for the delays and complete the urgent operations on time. Soybeans require greater concern. The best time to sow this crop has now arrived in the European part of the country. Nevertheless, the machines are only just going into the fields of Volgograd, Rostov, and Saratov Oblasts.

The sowing of sugar beet is basically over, and this crop now occupies more than 3.3 million hectares; cotton has been sown on 3.2 million hectares, cotton has been sown on 3.2 million hectares. The area sown to these and other field crops are now entering a no less important stage of the battle for the harvest: the tending of the seedlings. It is necessary to complete the harrowing, blind cultivation, thinning of shoots, inter-row cultivation, feeding of shoots, and irrigation work on time. Unfortunately, people at times lag behind in performing these operations and fail to destroy the weeds at the right stage of their growth. The bad practice of biding one's time leads to "green fire" in the fields and reduces crop yields. The appearance of plant pests and diseases is now to be observed in many places. This is why the cultivation of crops acquires an especially important significance in all kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The area sown to potatoes and vegetables is less than at the same time last year. Time waits for no man, and this applies especially to the Central Chernozem, Central, and North-West regions, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics.

May is the decisive month for spring sowing operations. Each hour is precious for sowing and tending the plants!

UKRAINE FARMERS COMPENSATING FOR LOST TIME

AU111921 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The Ukraine's farm machine operators have sown spring crops on more than 14.5 million hectares. The engagement of wide-range aggregates and the work in three shifts have helped them hasten the pace of the campaign, and thus reduce to a minimum the time lost because of foul weather. The farms are completing the seeding of corn, sunflowers, and vegetables, and are tending sugar beets and potatoes.

As is known, Dnepropetrovsk, Kirovograd, and Odessa Oblasts have come up with the initiative this year to produce a million metric tons of valuable corn grain. The fact that Kirovograd and Dnepropetrovsk Oblast farmers have already completed corn sowing is evidence that the mechanizers intend to keep their word. Odessa Oblast farmers are short of completing the campaign, too. Corn sowing has also been completed in Vinnitsa and Chernovtsy Oblasts. In the republic as a whole, the area assigned for corn totals 5 million hectares. The main feature of the season is the wide application of industrial technology. The crop is being raised without the application of manual labor on most areas assigned.

The last sowing aggregates have left sunflower fields in Vinnitsa, Voroshilovgrad, Zakarpatskaya, Zaporozhye, the Crimean, and other oblasts. It is to be pointed out that the area under sunflowers has not been expanded this year, but the farmers are expecting to raise more seeds. To increase the yields, they have sown hybrids of an intensive type, the Odesskiy-96 and -97 on large areas.

Sugar beet sowings are being tended to in an organized manner by the toilers of Ivano-Frankovsk, Rovno, and Ternopol Oblast farms. They have thinned plants on nearly a half of the area sown.

Presprouting inter-row potato cultivation is in progress in Volyn, Chernigov, Sumy, Zhitomir, and a number of other oblasts.

KAZAKH AGRICULTURE CHIEF URGES MORE FLEXIBILITY

LD111633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 May 84

[Excerpt] Kazakhstan on the eve of mass sowing -- at the microphone is Mikhail Georgiyevich Motoriko, the republic's minister of agriculture:

The late spring has created a whole series of difficulties in conducting work in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, which is where we should obtain the greatest quantity of grain, especially wheat. All this places a special responsibility on us. One year is unlike another, and for this reason we must conduct all work this year taking account precisely of the situation that is coming about, not generally, but of the situation on each farm and each field. But one thing is clear: The sprouting of weeds [as heard] is late. For this reason the main task now is to find one's position correctly with respect to sowing times. Our classical times -- from 15 to 25 May -- for the sowing of wheat, are in general behind schedule.

DUBNA INTERCOSMOS STATION DESCRIBED

PM101358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent L. Chausov "Reportage From the 'Intercomos' Scientific Test Bed": "Antennas by the River"]

[Excerpts] Dubna -- From the low bank of the Dubna River, it turns out, it is but a stone's throw to...space. That is, if the thrower is a 12-meter parabolic antenna. You stand beneath it by the bright blue rectangle of the satellite communications ground station with the emblem of the "Intercomos" program on its facade, and you think how much more accessible earth orbits have become. For the equipment that is now used by space communications experts reduces the vast distances.

The station's dish antenna, whose "gaze" is permanently fixed on the distant point in geostationary orbit where the "Luch-1" space communications station is deployed above the Atlantic, shines silvery in the rays of the May sun. With it the "Dubna" earth station holds its conversation: in broadcasting to the satellite, it receives a control signal from it.

...These experiments began many months ago and, continuing successfully, they are conducted round the clock. The "dialogue" with the satellite is not interrupted for a single hour, and signals are sent rushing out into circumterrestrial space from the bank of the Dubna in order, upon return, to bring important data to researchers, who are on permanent watch in the "Dubna-Intercosmos" international experimental section. This is the name of the center set up by a number of socialist countries as part of a diversified system to open up new frequency bands for the needs of space communications. The system, which includes test beds in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia in addition to Dubna, is like a vast sweep net. Scientists cast it into the bottomless ocean of space to obtain the scientific data necessary for the efficient development of satellite communications networks.

The hope of a rich "catch" is justified, Doctor of Technical Sciences V. Bykov, leader of the experimental section, asserts. Research is being conducted with a view to the long term. It will help to increase information exchanges through "Intersputnik" and will broaden the potential of "Intervision"....

"The opening up of new, more profitable and convenient space bands," my interlocutor continued, "will make it possible to considerably improve the quality of the signals being transmitted and received, reduce expenditure of energy and materials, and substantially increase the flows of television, audio, and other information via satellites."

I was told of interesting experiments at the "Dubna-Intercosmos" site. One of them involves measuring the so-called "noise temperature of the sky." These experiments are producing knowledge of how to successfully combat loss of signal owing to rain, snow, fog, and other atmospheric phenomena -- which is very important for the efficient, uninterrupted working of the system of space communication and television broadcasting via satellites. Another experiment set up at Dubna was coordinated by the Czechoslovak side. Called "Terri," it had the purpose of ensuring the simultaneous transmission of several channels of sound accompaniment to one video signal, which is what television workers -- commentators and reporters broadcasting from the scene of an event -- have long been asking for. The "Terri" experiment is coming to an end, and recommendations have been made on its results. But experiments in transmitting through space signals of so-called "digital" television, which makes it possible to economize on many communications channels, are only just beginning.

The work of the Dubna test bed is already benefiting the national economy. Thus, it is helping to develop the extension of the telephone network to remote and almost inaccessible regions of our country and to organize the transmission of stereophonic radio programs throughout the USSR's territory and is creating the scientific and technical base for constructing highly efficient, long-term satellite systems with large throughput capability.

SCIENCE ACADEMY REPORTS HIGH-TECH PROJECTS

LD130527 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 May 84

["Science and Life" program]

[Editorial Report] Over video showing scenes of research work inside the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, the presenter notes: "Important today is the transmission of signals not just over long distances, but also over extremely small distances -- for example inside a crystal. This is the basis for the development of the most advanced computer equipment. In the competition between the two social systems, much depends on how an enormous flow of information can be processed, and at what speed. An intensive scientific search is being made for new physical principles that can be applied to computer components: the development of the physical fundamentals of microelectronics."

In a video interview, Yu.V. Gulyayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, says: "One of the most important areas of research that has been intensively developed recently is the processing of radio signals and other information. Since it was first founded, our institute here has been working on a whole number of aspects. One of these is the traditional aspect. As you know, information processing is basically carried out by digital methods using computers and information processing systems based on them. Here it should be said that this work is assisted by making use of new physical phenomena, for example acoustic electronic phenomena, optical electronic phenomena, and phenomena connected with the interaction of spin and other types of waves in solids with electrons. By using acoustic electronics and acoustic optics, for example, it is possible to process signals which, if the usual digital methods were used, would require a computer operating at a speed of 100 billion operations per second, which is at present impossible to achieve. All this work that our institute is engaged in is now acquiring particular importance for the intensification of production and increasing labor productivity, because automation and using information processing systems in general are now the requirements of our time."

Further shots of laboratory research work are followed by an interview with Doctor of Physics and Mathematics M.I. Elinson, who says: "Our institute is developing a number of unique systems, including the basic components for discrete integrated circuits based on new materials, in particular gallium arsenide, which enable us to build super-fast operating components for integrated circuits. These are based on a phenomenon which was discovered by our institute -- the dimensional quantum effect. The speed of such components reaches enormous levels, in the order of one picosecond. Hence we hope to build very high-speed systems. And if you also add optical phenomena to these purely electronic phenomena, then by parallelling the processing it is possible to increase the capacity of information processing systems even further. In addition to these systems, which are a combination of individual,. discrete, miniature components -- superlarge-scale and superhigh-speed integrated circuits -- we can envisage building information processing systems based on continuum media that contain no elements themselves, but possess interesting characteristics for information processing. Such systems and media include, in particular, so-called nonlinear autowave media, which are also being widely studied in our institute. It turns out that such media, for example, can efficiently process images.

They can discriminate image contours and angles, normalize the signal from an image, distinguish an image on a severe noise background and restore an image on a background of individual image fragments. In our view, these media are also of great interest for complementing discrete integrated circuits, whereby they could play a great part in building efficient information progressing systems.

Further shots of laboratory work are followed by an interview with Doctor of Physics and Mathematics I.V. Karpova, who speaks of her laboratory's success in growing crystals for semiconductors and explains the motion of electrons and electron holes in crystals. Academician Kotelnikov outlines some of the latest developments in instrument building.

The presenter continues: "We are now going to show you some unique instruments. In modern science an enormous amount of research is carried out with the assistance of spectrum analysis. Radio waves have been no exception. In the institute, work is being done on the creation of devices for the spectrum analysis of radio signals. An unusual spectrometer for millimeter and submillimeter wave bands has been created here. What uses can it have?

Gulyayev responds that it has "an enormous number of uses. First of all there is fundamental work in investigating so-called relic radiation, which tells us about the first minutes, so to speak, of our universe. Then there is work in the field of meteorology, on the pollution of the natural environment, which is now extremely important, as you know. Finally there is the study of the properties of hard bodies. This is also something for microelectronics. In short, this unique instrument possesses a whole range of advantages over the instruments that preceded it, over, say, the well-known so-called Fourier spectrometer. It is superior both in its dimensions -- it is small, transportable -- in its weight, in its cost, and, of course, in its accuracy and quality. This instrument has been patented by us in a number of countries."

"When we speak of methods of information processing, we speak chiefly of today and tomorrow. But, as you know, time goes quickly. Tomorrow comes almost before we realize it, so we have to think about the day after tomorrow. Great importance, therefore, is attached in institutes of the Academy of Sciences, including in our Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, to fundamental research to find new physical principles for information processing systems. Nature itself, it turns out, has created crystals where such microelements have been created in the structure of the crystal itself. These are the so-called quasi-unidimensional crystals which are being actively studied in a number of institutes of the Academy of Sciences, including our department. In these crystals the molecules are arranged in the form of very fine molecular chains loosely connected to each other. These chains have pronounced nonlinear characteristics and completely different conductivity characteristics. On the basis of all these phenomena it is possible to build an information processing system at this sort of molecular level."

There are also shots of a laboratory in which Candidate of Technical Sciences Ye. M. Bazarnyy explains the workings of a vacuum chamber used to create a superhigh vacuum for studying the properties of materials for use in microelectronics.

ORBITING COSMONAUTS' ACTIVITIES UPDATED

LD110957 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

The Soviet consmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov are continuing in their long orbital flight.

Today a considerable part of the crew's working day was devoted to unloading the cargo spaceship "Progress-21." The cosmonauts are transferring from the cargo compartment into the station food containers, equipment for life-sustaining systems, equipment and materials for carrying out research.

The schedule for today also envisages a series of experiments to evaluate the atmospheric parameters near the orbital complex, routine work in the station and physical exercises.

According to the results of the medical check-up of the crew carried out yesterday, the cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-11" -- "Progress-21" are functioning normally. Its orbital parameters are as follows: maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 319 kilometres, minimum distance -- 277 kilometres, period of revolution -- 90.4 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

'COSMOS 1500' LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD111400 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1550" was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the programme of space exploration. The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: The initial period of revolution -- 105 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 1,025 kilometres, the minimum distance -- 993 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

COSMOS 1551 LAUNCHED 11 MAY; WORKING NORMALLY

LD120921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0842 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 12 May (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1551, was launched in the Soviet Union on Friday. It is carrying scientific apparatus intended to continue space research. The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: Initial period of orbit, 89.3 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface, 305 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface, 209 km; inclination of orbit, 72.9 degrees.

The apparatus is working normally.

SHABANOV ON WAR EXPERIENCE, U.S. ABM SYSTEM

PM101427 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 18, 6 May 84 (Signed to Press 28 Apr 84) p 4

[Interview with Hero of Socialist Labor Army General Vitaliy Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister, by MOSCOW NEWS correspondent Yuriy Teplyakov -- no date or place specified: "Birthday of Peace"]

[Text] "Every human being has his own birthday. But the peace in which we have been living also has such a day - May 9, 1945. Its name is Victory Day."

With these words, General of the Army Vitaliy Shabanov, deputy minister of defence of the USSR, Hero of Socialist Labour, started his interview with an "MN" correspondent. He continued:

When 39 years ago this holiday came to our land, we did not yet know that we had paid the dearest of prices for it -- 20 million human lives. And then, rejoicing at the long-awaited peace, we recalled those who had been with us before, who had marched with us along the difficult and hard-fought roads of the war and for whom those roads ended before the bright hour of victory.

Today, I remember my friends who finished secondary school with me in 1940. We boys, saying goodbye to one another, agreed that we would meet in our classroom five years later. But as it turned out, for many of them this was the last goodbye. If that meeting had taken place, a good half of the school desks would've been vacant.

I also remember my fellow-students in the Engineering Academy, with whom in 1941 I defended Leningrad on the Pulkovo hills. So many of those boys were talented. But the war spared neither youth nor talent. I remember the fighting for the liberation of Kiev. I remember the fearless 20-year-old pilots of our fighter regiment. They were so fond of life, but for the sake of the life of others, whom they covered from the air, they themselves dropped like fire torches into the waters of the Dnieper.

I remember how after the war I came to my native village on the Volga, near the ancient town of Galich. How my mother, a holy Russian woman who had spent all her life working hard, who had taught us all her life to be kind and modest, showed us photographs of our relatives on the wall and said: "This one was killed near Moscow, this one on the Volga, and that one at Berlin."

Since then I have been to many homes and everywhere I was met by the faces of those who would never step over the threshold of their home, but whose bright memory is revered and passed on from generation to generation.

And those who are remembered live on forever - that is what people say.

I've also said this to my daughter and son, who know what sorrow a war brings, although they haven't experienced its hardships. I haven't hidden the harsh truth about the war from them. On the contrary. Maybe that is the reason why both of them have become military engineers so that they themselves could create the reliable shield with which to protect the earth which was ploughed by their grandfathers and great-grandfathers.

But my grandsons, my wonderful Aleksey and Vladimir, now first-formers, know nothing about war at all. For them the sky is always blue and Victory Day always has one colour - that of joy. I hope the grandchildren of my grandsons will celebrate this holiday in exactly the same way, that is speaking about war they, too will use only our reminiscences, not their own.

Question: "Do you believe this exactly, what will be the case?"

Answer: "I not only believe it but have been working for this end ever since I started my career as a military engineer and becam- the chief designer. Now that I have become deputy minister of defence, I am myself responsible for our army being capable of resisting any aggressor who would decide to violate the peace born on May 9, 1945.

"From time immemorial people have dreamed of beating all swords into ploughshares. Most likely I will not live that long, but my grandsons will probably live to see that time."

Question: "Recently the American President announced the establishment of a large-scale antimissile system which will tightly seal America's sky. What do you think on this score?"

Answer: "Saying that the new system will become an impenetrable umbrella of the United States is an elementary play on the feelings of ordinary people who aren't up-to-date on the real state of affairs. Noble ideas of defence are used for evil purposes. On the face of it, this really sounds attractive - defending everyone's home against a possible aggressor. But talk of an antinuclear umbrella is politicking, pure and simple. No more no less. Incidentally, many American scientists subscribe to just this very opinion.

"The true purpose of the White House's policy is simple - to seek ways of delivering a first strike without risking a crushing retribution.

"The new system is rather needed by the arms corporations to which it promises fabulous profits although even now they are biting a solid piece off the pie of the military budget. The United States daily spends over 570 million dollars for military purposes. Now the corporations view the new antimissile defence system, which is planned to be projected into space as well, as an inexhaustible gold mine.

"Even if someone hopes that some advantage in the technological field will allow the USA to forge ahead, this is risky, though tempting. As before, one can make a mistake. I declare this with sufficient knowledge of the matter: the USSR will not sit with its arms folded. The USA will not gain military superiority, even if it sends its weapons into outer space.

"But the danger of a catastrophe, the danger of falling from such a height increases. This is evidenced by the top scientific authorities."

Question: "In conclusion, I'd like to hear your opinion about the following. Recently, publications dealing with the history of World War II have reappeared in the West. They say that we would have lost the war against Nazi Germany were it not for the aid of American industry, and that we routed fascism with the arms given us under the lend-lease agreement."

Answer: "This thought is not new. It was peddled even during the war years. But the most zealous appraisers of American aid were cold-showered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt himself. On May 20, 1944, he said: the Soviet Union uses mainly the armaments from its own factories.

"He said this meaningfully and knowledgeably. No one has ever denied the allies' assistance. Unfortunately though, it was not so great. Here is a fact: on the whole, arms supplies from the USA during the war amounted to a mere 4 per cent of the USSR's wartime production.

"I saw our defence industry with my own eyes in these years. During the war our country produced over 112,000 combat aircraft, about 102,000 tanks and self-propelled gun mounts, and 834,000 artillery pieces and mortars. We could possibly have made even more had there been a need, because people in the rear spared no effort for victory."

NAVY PREPARES FOR ALL-ARMY KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

LD121521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 May 84

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Excerpts] An all-Army conference of secretaries of Komsomol organizations will begin on 28 May in the Grand Kremlin Palace in the capital of our motherland, Moscow. The decision to convene the conference, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is a graphic new illustration of the party's concern for the communist upbringing of young people, for the members of the Komsomol and the young servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces. We have asked Captain Sergey Veniaminovich Pshenichnyy, a political worker, to speak about the preparations for the all-Army conference by the members of the Komsomol in the Navy:

[Begin Pshenichnyy recording] The participants in the conference will discuss a wide range of questions, but the most important will be those connected with raising the contribution made by Komsomol organizations to increasing the combat readiness of warships and units and to improving the ideological, political, military, and moral education of young defenders of the motherland. Extensive work is now under way in the Navy to prepare for the all-Army conference. This includes not only the implementation of various organizational and political measures, but specific results and deeds.

For sailors there is nothing more important than the sea and the long ocean voyage. At sea they perfect their training and combat maturity, they become politically tempered. When they go ashore in foreign states, all Soviet sailors demonstrate exemplary standards of behavior and show that they are true representatives of their homeland. Thus the contribution made by Komsomol organizations -- which are real combat assistants of commanders, political workers, and party organizations -- is clearly visible in the high ratings obtained by the overwhelming majority of warships and vessels after long voyages.

A Komsomol conference entitled "Loyal to the Cause of Lenin and the Party" will be held on 14 May in all Komsomol organizations throughout the Navy. The results of work during the preparations for the all-Army conference will be reviewed at it. Specific measures to give a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the naming of the Komsomol after Vladimir Ilich Lenin will be outlined. All young people in the Navy will take part in a 60-day shock labor vigil dedicated to the glorious jubilee. There is no doubt that under the leadership of the Communists the members of the Komsomol in the Navy will give of all their strength, energy, and tenacity in order to fulfill the great and responsible tasks set before the Armed Forces by the party.

VILNIUS FACTORY CHIEF ON CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING

LD111138 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1132 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Talk entitled "Civil Defense" by Nikolay Vasilyevich [Asimolov], head of the civil defense staff at Vilnius 50th Anniversary of the USSR Fuel Equipment Factory -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Civil defense training of all categories of workers is taking place in our factory in accordance with the plan. The program has been carried out in all workshops and sections by an average of 70 percent. In the current training year special attention is being paid at the factory to the practical application of means and methods of rendering aid for injuries and burns, and also for injuries caused by radioactive and other poisonous substances. This training is carried out by workers of the medical station.

A few days ago an inspection of shelters took place in an organized manner, carried out by workers of the civil defense headquarters. Ventilation systems were checked and documentation was brought up to date regarding property and instruments.

The organization of the teaching process of medical squads requires special concern and increased attention. Of course, it is good when medical squads are trained by experienced experts who are familiar with the pecularities of rendering first aid to victims in the centers of destruction. There are only a few such experts, and most of the time the squad must carry on with the training by itself under the supervision of the squad and section commanders. Therefore, we attempt to train the commanders of medical squads at training assemblies that take place on the eve of the lessons to the whole personnel of the medical squads.

Practical exercises by workers and employees after the air raid signal have taken place at workshops No 9 and 12, conducted by the workshops' heads. During the exercise each worker became familiar with the course of action, his advance toward the shelter and his place there. Rules of behavior in the shelter were studied. The organized execution of the exercise is facilitated by measures by public and party organizations in enlisting the personnel of the formations, workers and employees for the successful fulfillment of their tasks.

This year we will carry out an integrated exercise in which senior personnel, all formations and not less than 80 percent of workers and employees will participate. This is the main civil defense measure of the year. We started preparations for this exercise at the beginning of the training year. All the measures that are being carried out are aimed at preparations for this exercise.

Staff training will take roughly 1 month before the exercise. This will enable the civil defense leading staff to make documentation more accurate and to improve practical habits in the fulfillment of personal duties in leading subordinate formations under complex conditions, such as the enemy's use of mass destruction weapons and other means of combat.

Of course, there are shortcomings in the organization of the teaching process. There are weak points in conducting training. Practical training is insufficient. Group training is taking place in the form of lessons. There are intervals and unjustified postponements of lessons. But on the whole, in spite of the existing shortcomings, the teaching and training of all categories of workers is taking place successfully, and one can state with confidence that the current training year will be yet another step forward in improving civil defense at our factory.